LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 150— BOMBAY SATURDAY OCTOBER 22 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SPECIAL DIVALI WEEK PICTURE! AN EPIC OF THE GOLDEN AGE OF SEA-FARING HEROISM

TO-NIGHT! **"The SEA BEAST"** THIS WEEK!

A Mighty Drama of heroic lives and treacherous infamy—featuring the greatest actor of America

JOHN BARRYMORE

Produced by Warner on a gorgeous scale from the Prize Story "Moby Dick." Splendid tropical scenes of Mauritius and Java.

As the drama is a lengthy one, there are no side pictures with it. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.		Departure.
Indus Maru	14th	Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th	,,	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th	Nov.	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru	24th	,,	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Dear, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery) Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Ambalia Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang	Quetta
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Karachi	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Simla
Gujranwalia	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hahzabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES,
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

138135

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—SERVICE, if by you send us sharp, annas two, that the prospectus may be sent to you. Apply MANAGER, The Rajputana Post Procuring Office Jodhpur.
A R519

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. The CROWN TYPEWRITING Co., 126, Cawasji Patel Street.
A R521

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be prvided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
A 29406.

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS for SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Musjid, Bombay, (3)
R507.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—31, New Marine Lines, ground floor, also an upper floor at Versova Road, Andheri six rooms Rs. 85, also Mori Road, Mahim, near station two bungalows Rs. 80 and Rs. 50. Apply on premises or to R. F. MULLA, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R518

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms, 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HOW TO ACQUIRE YOUR OWN HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS ON EASY TERMS?—Apply to the LAND MANAGER, Development Department, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay. Building plots available at low rates at Khar, Chapel Road, Danda, Chembur and Ghatkopar. Plan of each scheme costs Rupee One only Illustrated booklets available at a few annas
C 29425

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T 29381.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle," can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge. English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/-. Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric hardened fits Gillette holders: 12 for Rs. 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everywhere or from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. Box 349, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED.
T R492.

MEDICAL.

JAMES BRANDON, American Ascotic of Poona, will arrive 1st, 2nd, 3rd of every month at Motabhoy Building, 146, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
M R520

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONCESSION IN FARES DURING DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays, he following concession is granted on the G. I. P. Railway:—

FOR FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.

Cheap Week end return tickets at present issued between (1) V. T. Bombay, Byculla, Dadar, Thana and (2) Nasik Road Deolali, Khandala, Lonavla, Kirkee, Poona, Neral and Matheran are issued from FRIDAY, the 21st October, 1927, to WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, 1927,, and will be available for completion of return journey up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 28th October, 1927.

FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Return journey concession tickets between certain stations at a fare and half for third class passengers by mail ordinary and express trains will be issued in local booking only from SATURDAY, the 22nd October to THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1927, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to midnight of Monday the 31st October 1927.

For full particulars see posters exhibited at stations.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
21-10-1927.

NOTICE

BAI BAUBEN has reported that Allotment Letter No. 69 and Calls Receipts on respect of 50 Shares No. 1441 to 1490 of "B" Capital of this Company applied for by Kesharbai, widow of Manordas Harakhchand, have been LOST or MISPLACED and has applied for Share Certificates.

If any person has any claim to or interest in the shares is requested to lodge the objection with the undersigned in 15 days from this day. If no objection is received share certificates will be issued to the applicant and that no objection will be entertained thereafter.

For The Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Company, Ltd.,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretary, Treasurers and Agents.
74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
Bombay, 21-10-1927.
29129

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are hereby informed that the IV Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay will not be sitting from SATURDAY, the 22nd of October to MONDAY, the 7th November, 1927, both days inclusive.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 10th October, 1927.
29384

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of S. P. Hydrants for delivery within three Calender months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 7th November 1927. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tenders for S. P. Hydrants."

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c. will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1/.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.
DeLisle Road,
Opp. Garden Bridge,
Bombay No. 11.
29427

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMTUBAI LUKMANJI, widow of Mahomedalli Bhaijibhai, ABDULHUSEIN alias MAHOMEDHUSEIN NOORBHAI and HASSANALLI DAWOODJI have contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or in any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residue, use, trust, inheritance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at New Town fronting on the East side of Baba Dhabu Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2633, New No. 9644, Old Survey No. 1444, New Survey No. 4599 and Cadastral Survey No. 3605 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6862 and Street Nos. 159-161 and containing by admeasurement 100 square yards (and in the Extract of the Survey Register shown as admeasuring 106 square yards) be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Salebhai Lukmanji, on or towards the West by the said Baba Dhabu Street, on or towards the South by the property of Rajbhai Sullemanji and on or towards the East by the Sweepers' passage.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1927.

KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29421

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1994 of 1926.

AISHABIBI alias BIBIJAN, widow of Abdul Hamidkhan Abbas Alikhan Dehlvi and others ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

The Hon'ble Mr. ALIMAHOMED KHAN DEHLVI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of September, 1926, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Abdul Hamidkhan Abbas Alikhan Dehlvi, deceased, who died while travelling in a train between Surat and Utran on the B. B and C. I. Railway, on or about the 25th day of May, 1925, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29424

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1545 of 1927.

Re: NILKANTH NARAINJI & MANGALDAS HIRJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Gunny Bags Merchants in the name of Hirji Nilkanth at Khadak Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay:

Adjudged Insolvents.

'Ex parte': Messrs. DAMODARDAS VANMALIDAS, a firm.

Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Nilkanth Narainji and Mangaldas Hirji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29422

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1693 of 1927.

BABUBHAI GHELABHAI, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dhanji Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1). MOCHI RAMA NARSU (Bagade) and (2) MOCHI BHOJU MAKAJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Tank Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
MOCHI BHOJU MAKAJI,
The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit to eject you and the 1st Defendant herein from the premises at Tank Street mentioned in the plaint and claims Rs. 394 for arrears of rent upto 28th July, 1927, and compensation thereafter at the rate of Rs. 225 per Hindu calendar month till possession and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. And the Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1927, AT 11 O'CLOCK (S.T.) for hearing. In default of your appearance on the date aforesaid the same will be heard ex parte.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1927.
THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
29423

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SYED STREET, IN MOODY BAZAR, MANDVI WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from the Trustees of the Derasar Funds of the Temple of Shri Anantnathji Maharaj the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Gordhandas, and Vithaldas Gordhandas and Purshottam Gordhandas the latter two by their brother and guardian the said Vallabhdas Gordhandas, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 1st February 1921 made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property THIS DAY SATURDAY the 22nd October 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Syed Street in Moody Bazar Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 692, New No. 640?, Old Survey No. 1488 and New Survey No. 2769 and Cadastral Survey No. 865 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the puglie passage called Kazi Syed street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's Gully and beyond that the property of Bai Kesurbai daughter of Khoja Alloo Paroo on or towards the North by the property of Ruttensey Poonja on or towards the South by the property of Dharamsey Meghji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1382 and Street No. 198-202 Kazi Syed Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 "ITALA" AND 17 "FIAT" MOTOR LORRIES (CHASSIS).

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO. will on THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in the open compound opposite the Imperial Cinema on Lamington Road by order of the concerned.

3 "Itala" Motor Lorries (Chassis)	...	1 1/2 ton.
17 "Fiat" Motor Lorries (Chassis)	...	1 1/2 ton.

Auction terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

Electric table fan, benches, one harmonium and tablas, one lot of wooden and bentwood chairs, folding chairs, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Table, wooden sofa, brass pot, teakwood benches, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters and by order of the concerned:—

2 Perambulators.
1 Barrel Tragon No. 15.
11 cases Cotton Printed Flannel (25" by 30 to 45 yards ay 30 pieces per case).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

1 two wheeled cart.
1 Motor Car No. Z7403.

By order of the concerned:—

1" Morrice Cawly Motor Car.

FURNITURE SALE ON SATURDAY THE 29TH OCTOBER 1927, AT 3 P. M. (S.T.) AT "CANDY HOUSE," OPPOSITE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, APOLLO BUNDER.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, English and Persian carpets, ice chest, dining table and chairs, sideboards, mirror back cabinets, one iron framed cottage piano by "Allison," His Master's Voice gramophone with records, large and small writing tables, drawing room suites, single iron bedsteads, single and double door mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth cupboards, hat stands, wash hand tables, glass and crockeryware, dinner sets etc., etc.

Property of W. G. Fox, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE AT SANTA CRUZ.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 23RD INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT "PANTHAKEY LODGE", GODE BUNDER ROAD, SANTA CRUZ (TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE STATION AND OPPOSITE MR. KHARAS' BUNGALOW).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, rich and handsome household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made by Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich bevelled mirror, dining room sideboards, dinner waggons, leather lined arm chairs and Morocco lined Chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and large centre cabinets, silver book and show cases, gramophone, electric chandeliers, silk tapestry and cushioned lined suite by Benjamin, new design double pole wooden bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables, writing tables, rich woollen and velvet pile carpets, rich glass cutlery, crockery and porcelainware, dining table, rich water colour engravings, teakwood ice chest with refrigerator by Army and Navy, teapoys, etc., etc., also one 5 seater "Rugby" Motor Car slightly used in good running order.

The property of an European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

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FURNITURE SALE.

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

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Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

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1927		
22nd Oct.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th ,,	KABAPARA..	East & South Africa.
29th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

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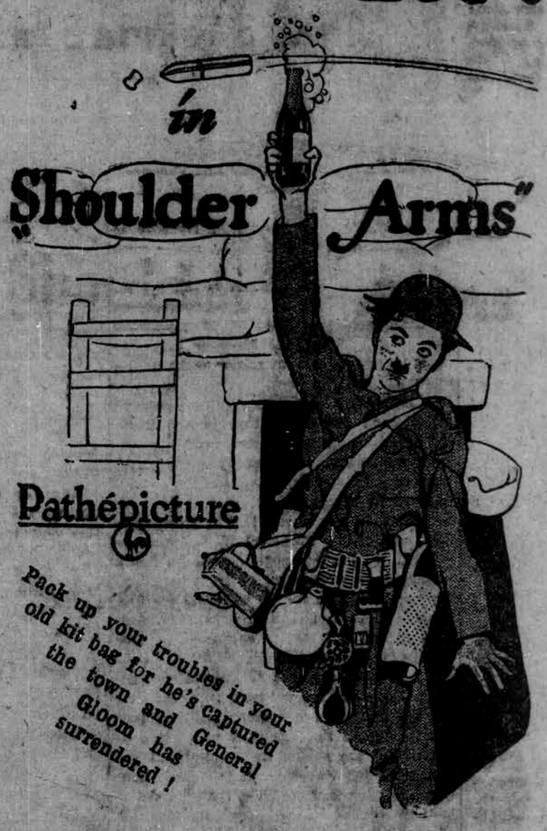

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MINISTER--MANDATORY OF THE GOVERNOR

DYARCHY UNDER SEARCHLIGHT

MR. S. SINHA'S ANALYSIS

The following are further extracts from Mr. S. Sinha's speech on "Dyarchy in Indian Provinces in Theory and Practice" before the East Indian Association, London on 4th October:—

The most notable feature of Dyarchy is the introduction of a Ministry, acting with the Governor in the administration of the transferred departments. It is this system which has provoked the greatest controversy on the ground that under it, as it actually obtains in practice, the Minister has no individuality of his own, nor is he really responsible to the Legislature, but is merely a mandatory of the Governor. Now, we know from experience that in the working of all human institutions, much depends not on the constitution but upon the personalities administering the system, and so, even as things are at present, there is no reason to apprehend that a really qualified and strong Minister---if one such be selected by the Governor---would be but a phonographic automaton of his nominator. Making allowance for it, however, the fact remains that, speaking broadly, Governors have so far preferred to choose safe rather than strong men, and the Ministers have but held sway over the administration because there has not yet been sufficient time for the formation of strong political parties to oppose the Ministers who are supported by the official and non-official nominees of the Governor in the Legislative Councils. Apart from this, the system has been so worked as to have been incapable of evoking any enthusiasm for the Ministers or the Ministry. To begin with some minor matters, but to which yet great importance is attached in India: the Ministers occupy in popular estimation a distinctly inferior status as members of the Government. The reasons for such a view but lie on the surface. Unlike the Governor and the Executive Councillors, the Ministers are not servants of the Crown but are the nominees of the Governor. Again, they suffer in comparison with their colleagues of the Executive Council also in some other respects. The latter take official precedence over the Ministers. The newest Executive Councillor is thus senior to the oldest Minister. The Ministers are precluded under the law from being nominated by the Governor as Vice-President, and so are not qualified to succeed him as temporary Governor during periods of vacancy arising suddenly, or by the Governor's going on leave. The Vice-Presidentship is under the law reserved for a member of the Executive Council. When the less advanced Indian asks one the reason of the difference between the power vested in the Legislative Council to omit or reduce the salary of the Ministers but not of the Executive Councillors, it is not difficult to make him understand it on the ground of constitutional usage and the Ministers' responsibility to the Legislature. But the other differences pointed out above--as also the fact that a Minister is not at present qualified to be in charge of the Finance department---naturally seem incomprehensible, since there seem to him no justification for them. Thus these restrictions and limitations have stamped the Ministry in the opinion of the general public in India as the inferior half of the Provincial Government.

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY.

But far more important than any of these is the fact that the Indian Constitution does not at present openly acknowledge the great constitutional principle of joint ministerial responsibility, nor has it so far obtained in any Province in practice, as the result of convention. Curiously the wording of the section dealing with this subject in the Government of India Act (52, cl. 3) is such as to leave no manner of doubt that it contemplates the establishment of joint ministerial responsibility. It is as follows: "In relation to transferred subjects the Governor shall be guided by the advice of his Ministers---unless he sees sufficient reason to dissent from their opinion". Now, the use of words "Ministers" and "their" go, I submit, to support the view I have propounded. Unfortunately, in the absence so far of judicial interpretation by a competent tribunal, all Governors seem to have taken the view that this clause does not contemplate what is known in constitutional law as "joint ministerial responsibility." The result is that this very important clause has been rendered a dead letter by the action taken by the Governors, who have framed Rules of Executive Business in a way so as to be enabled to deal separately with each Minister and practically to make him thus subservient to his will. It is to this undesirable aspect of the situation that Sir Ali Imam referred when--in the words quoted by me above--he spoke of the Governor overruling the Minister and of Dyarchy having but the appearance of democracy but being really a shell without the kernel. When it is kept in view, that the principle of joint ministeral responsibility is the bedrock of popular or responsible government, so much so that it finds a distinct place and is specifically affirmed in every constitution established during the last two centuries--not excluding that of the present Republic of Turkey--its practical absence from the Indian constitution is obviously a grave and serious defect, detracting to a large extent from the position of the Ministers, as also from the Ministry as a training ground for educated Indians qualifying themselves for enlarged powers and higher public responsibilities. It is to be hoped that the attention of the Statutory Commission would be drawn to this constitutional anomaly and that they would suggest means for setting it right; otherwise we shall continue to have Ministries without joint ministerial responsibility, which is admittedly a contradiction in terms.

ARBITRARY DIVISION.

Another almost insuperable difficulty affecting the administration of the transferred departments is the division of the subjects under the control of the reserved and the ministerial sides For the reason stated above---namely, that Government is an indivisible organic entity, which cannot be split up into parts and be yet properly administered---there is experienced almost daily difficulty by the Ministers in executing their policy in the departments under their control. Now it must be so because the division of departments effected is absolutely arbitrary; and in fact it could not be otherwise. This is a matter on which the Ministers are---not unjustly--constantly and continuously happening. I shall quite here the words of Sir K. V. Reddi--a Minister in Madras--from a statement made by him in 1923. This is what he said:

"I am Minister of Development minus Forests, and you all know that development depends a good deal on Firests. I am Minister of Industries without Factories, which are a Reserved subject, and Industries without Factories are unimaginable. I am Minister of Agriculture minus Irrigation. You can understand what that means. How can Agriculture be carried on extensively without Irrigation, in the hands of those who are responsible for it, is rather hard to realize. I am also Minister of Industries without Electricity, which is also a Reserved subject. The subjects of Labour and Boilers are also Reserved. But these, after all are some only of the defects of the Reform scheme."

Similarly, so recently as March last, the senior Minister in Behar and Orissa (Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin) spoke in the Legislative Council as follows:

"The classification of transferred subjects is seriously defective. There is no reason why you should give the Minister, Agriculture without Irrigaton. Why should you give him the administration of the spending department without any control over Finance? Without purse others consider me as if I am simply a clerk to prepare a certain scheme, and after the scheme is ready the Finance Department is entitled to knock it down on the ground of want of funds. What happened this year? I had a scheme ready costing several lakhs of rupees of recurring and non-recurring expenditure. But I could not get money."

Those are striking comments from responsible Ministers of two Provincial Governments and tell their own tale. But the point raised by the Behar and Orissa Minister in regard to the administration of the Finance Department---to which I have already referred above---is one of very great constitutional importance. There is no prohibition in the Government of India Act against the appointment of a Minister as Finance Member, but it has been so embodied in one of the Devolution-Rules. There seems to me no justification for any such restriction. There are at present in two provinces Indian Executive Councillors in charge of the Finance Portfolio, and there is absolutely no reason to apprehend that equally qualified Indians are not likely to be available in the ranks of the Ministers. The restriction imposed upon the latter is, therefore, inexpedient, as it not only acts as an irritant, but also prevents the Ministers from obtaining an experience of the working of the financial machinery, and also enables them to say that the rigid control of the Finance Department interferes with their executing successfully their policy in what are called the "nation-building" departments.

I could point out a larger number of other equally grave defects and serious limitations in the constitution and convention of Dyarchy, especially as it affects the Ministers and the Ministry, but the few points to which I have referred already will I feel sure, satisfy impartial critics that it is impossible to expect any good and useful results to accrue from so grossly defective an institution as that of the Ministry under Dyarchy. As a distinguished Anglo-Indian administrator--a retired Civilian member of the Governor-General's Executive Council--said to me the other day: "It redounds greatly to the credit of the educated Indians that they should have managed to run successfully for nearly seven years, in seven out of nine major provinces, so inherently defective a system as that of Dyarchic Ministry."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

By far the greatest defect in the constitution on the reserved side is the highly anomalous arrangement under which the Governor and his Executive Council are expected to carry on the administration of the departments in their control, and also enacting legislation and piloting the budget in the Legislative Council, depending all the time not on a majority of votes but on the good sense of the elected members who, so to say, constitute the Opposition! The total strength at the disposal of the Governor-in-Council in any province is barely more than one-fourth of the total number of the Legislative Councillors. For instance, in Behar and Orissa the total strength of the Legislature is 103, while that of the Governor's nominees (taking both officials and non-officials) is, I think, twenty-seven, besides the two Executive Councillors who sit 'ex officio'. And it is with the aid of these twenty-nine votes, at the highest, that the Governor-in-Council in this province is expected to do his work successfully in a Legislative Chamber, about three-fourths of the members of which constitute the Opposition. Such a system of parliamentary government is foreign to all conceptions of a sound polity. No Prime Minister who knows his business would be able to carry on administration or legislation in any legislative body on such terms. And yet it is this very strange feat that the Governor-in-Council is expected to perform successfully under the system of Dyarchy! In the circumstances, one need not be surprised if there has to be much manipulation, a good deal of wire-pulling, and no little "moral suasion" brought to bear on the non-official members to cast their votes on the side of the Government. So far as the administration of or legislation dealing with, the transferred departments is concerned, there is the obviously sound theory--howsoever unattainable it may be in practice at present---that the Ministers must receive the support of their party. But the Governor-in-Council, not being amenable to the control of the Legislature, cannot depend upon any party in the House, except only the Governor's nominees Unless, therefore, a large number of non-officials can be secured to support the acts and the policy of the Governor-in-Council, no work can be carried on, and the administration of the reserved side must be at a standstill. By reason of such serious defect in the Constitution, the Governor-in-Council is naturally driven to resort to methods for securing votes from non-official members which are not unoften open to grave objection, and which have generally a highly demoralizing effect both on the Government on the reserved side, as also on the non-officials who are its habitual supporters. These facts are so obvious as to require no further exposition.

(To Be Concluded.)

A Hindu boy who is alleged to have been stabbed by two Muslims on the afternoon of the 13th instant at Cawnpore succumbed on Tuesday to his wounds in the hospital. The deadbody of the boy was taken in a procession to the cremation ground by a large number of Hindus.---Free Press.

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STALL-KEEPERS IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS

UNFAIR COMPETITION BY OUTSIDE HAWKERS

Mr. S. Natesan writes:—

There are a number of Municipal Markets in the city of Bombay at Fergusson Road, Hornby Road, Grant Road, Parel, Lalbagh, etc. which were all built at public cost and no use is being made of them, while on the other hand the Municipality are making money out of the surrounding compounds of the markets which are given on contracts to private bidders who in their turn exact from the different sellers of articles rent both in the morning and evening while the stalls inside are vacant. The vacancies of the stalls inside the markets are due to high rents and unusual rental system of the Municipality. The markets are opened for the benefit and utility of the public which are unoccupied by the stall owners owing to the following defects:—

According to the rule of the Municipality no outsider should be permitted to trade within 200 yards of the Municipal Markets, but this rule is not obeyed and outside hawkers are allowed to sell things in the vicinity of these Markets. The result is, that as these hawkers have not to pay any rent they sell things a little cheaper than the inside stall-keepers. This means an unfair competition which deprives the stall-keepers of their customers.

Another difficulty is that these stall-keepers are made to pay three months' rent in advance. Besides they are now made to deposit a sum equivalent to three months' rent. It means they have to pay six months' rent in advance. For the poor stall-keepers it means a great hardship. Besides the rent for a stall in the Crawford Market, is Rs. 30 per quarter. This is really more than the poor stall-keeper, who is a vegetable seller or a fruit seller, can pay.

It is therefore desirable that the Municipality should create a position that the stall-holders may occupy the stalls inside the market and not outside which the Municipality should not be allowed as it creates inconvenience to the public, merchants and an easy job for pick-pockets at the rush and crush of market hours.

BHANDARKAR MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY.

At a meeting of the Subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July last the following Resolution was adopted:—"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the Medical Profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a Meeting of the Medical Profession to be held under the Auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or research work especially with reference to Indigenous Medicine on Western lines."

In consonance with the above Resolution, Members of the Profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 30th of November to the undersigned for submission to a Selection Committee for making the above award. The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prize-man on the day of the award at a Meeting of the Profession to be held in accordance with the above Resolution.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY, MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

HEDGE SELLING CONTINUES

New York, Oct. 21.

The New York futures market opened 9 points lower and ruled easy on continued liquidation. Weather continues favourable encouraging increased selling. At the moment confidence in values is impaired and bulls are awaiting the ginning report to be issued on the 25th inst. The close was easy at a decline of 46 to 54 points. Freer offering by the South has resulted into a temporary withdrawal of the trade demand and spot prices slumped 80 points to 20.05c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 61 to 54 points. Spot Cotton declined 65 points.

Hedge selling still continues and as the market has gone below 20 cent it must have caught stoploss orders. The confidence is again impaired and trade support is withdrawn, however after continuous decline, we advise to await natural reaction to effect sales. Weather reports continue favourable.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 20th inst.

January Highest 20.10 (at the opening) 19.65 (2-58 p.m.)

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 20th inst. as follows:—

"Looks lower, favour sales on moderate rally.—"

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 20.10-27	3311000	2835000
,, Yesterday do	46000	79000
Exports to date do	1849000	2009000
Stock at Ports 14.10-27	1986000	1889000
,, Interior Towns do	863000	968000
,, Liverpool 14-10-27	1043000	830000
Visible Supply 14-10-27	4757000	4997000
Quantity in Sight do	4235000	4836000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20.

December	19.65—.59
January	19.65—.54
March	19.89—.49
May	20.08—.47
July	19.95—.46
Middling Spot	20.05—.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 20

January	19.81—.61
March	20.03—.54
Middling Spot	19.75—.65

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 20.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New York. 10-30 a.m.—	
January	19.81
March	20.03
May	20.16
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	19.93
March	20.13
May	20.30
New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.—	
January	19.94
March	20.12
May	20.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 20.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17.3-9.
Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17.3-9.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Dec/Jan shipment, Hull paid £15-10.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £18-2-6.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct 20.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14-3/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 30/1-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 30/4-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Lonudon, Oct. 20.

T T Berlin on London 20.40-3-8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10-7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.99.
T T Madrid on London 28.35.
T T Milan on London 89.11.
T T Berne on London 25.25.
T T Paris on London 124.70.
T T London on Prague 164.43.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/4-3/4 sellers.

LIVERPOOL.

STRADDLE SELLING

Liverpool, Oct. 20

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 15 points. The decline was carried further on straddle and hedge selling. The close was weak at a decline of 31 to 35 points. Spot prices declined 23 points to 11.29d. per lb. and sales were 7,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 33 to 35 points while Egyptian lost 31 to 40 points.

The trade demand is again slow and easing values have shaken the confidence. The market is again inclined to bearish ideas and lower prices are looked for.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 20th inst.

9-10 a.m.—No precipitation; slightly warmer.

8-45 p.m.—Hedge selling and straddle selling Higher temperatures

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. G. E. D. Langley:—

"Market weak on continued hedge selling and weak stock market. Expect touch bottom next few weeks.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"See no reason to anticipate further serious decline."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th inst., (5-40 p.m) frm their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Decline caused by selling against actual, more fvourable weather reports, but think present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October	10.73—.29
November	10.69—.30
December	10.69—.32
January	10.71—.31
February	10.67—.32
March	10.66—.33
April	10.64—.35
May	10.61—.35
June	10.55—.34
July	10.51—.34
August	10.89—.31
September	10.23—.31
October	10.08—.31
Middling Spot	11.25—.29

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	850
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20

Scinde, Good	8.50—.25
Scinde, Fully Good	8.70—.25
Scinde, Fine	8.90—.25
Bengal, Good	8.50—.25
Bengal, Fully Good	8.70—.25
Bengal, Fine	8.90—.25
Oomra, Good	9.05—.25
Oomra, Fully Good	9.30—.25
Oomra, Fine	9.55—.25
Broach, Good	9.45—.95
Broach, Fully Good	9.75—.25
Broach, Fine	10.05—.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October	17.98—.31
November	18.12—.31
December	18.17—.32
January	18.22—.32
February	18.27—.37
March	18.30—.32
April	18.31—.33
May	18.32—.35
June	18.32—.37
July	18.32—.40
August	18.32—.40
September	18.32—.40
October	18.32—.40
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	18.85—.15

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 20.

Copper, English Best Selected, £62-3/8.
Copper, Braziers. £70-1/2
Yellow Metal. £62-3/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands. £22-3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £264-1/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 14/1-1/2
Jan/Mar per cwt 14/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/3-1/4.
C & F Karachi.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 20.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25-13/16
Forward	25-7/8

BOMBAY.

INDIAN ACREAGE 7 PER CENT LESS

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Following a further drop of 54 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 379/ for Broach A/M. delivery. Prices declined to 378/ but shorts clovered with a steady rise in the values.

The Government issued second Acreage report showing 20,592,000 acres planted this season against 22,143,000 acres last year or a reduction of 7 per cent. The quotations at 4 p.m. were as under.—

Broach A/M.	379	382	378	352
Oomra D/J.	348/8	350	346/8	350
Bengal D/J.	309	314	309	314

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Liverpool opened 10 points but latest cables showed it 8 points lower. The local market opened steady at Rs. 383 for Broach A/M. delivery but declined on Jobbers selling on easier Liverpool cables. The quotations at 6.30 were as under:—

Broach A/M.	383	383	380	380
Oomra D/J.	350	351	349	349
Bengal D/J.	314	314	313	313

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Yen.	
Oct	230.00	—2.50
Jan.	236.90	—2.50
April	242.60	—2.90

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts	783
Thursday's Exports	1,481
Receipts from 1st Sept.	79,707
Receipts same time last year	65,211
Exports from 1st Sept.	97,822
Exports same time last year	43,138
Stock of Cotton on 13th October	283,100
Stock same time last year	302,171

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

100 Tata Mill Bagalkot 373
100 Tata Mill Indore 340
100 Currimbhai & Co. Bagalkot 370
500 Forbes & Co. Bijapur 352
100 IK. Damjee Broach 371
100 Saraff Coopar & Co. Latur 345
100 Gill & Co. Samlava 378
100 Forbes & Co. Yadgiri 347
100 Standard Mill Bagalkot 368

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bengal 313 R/J.
Broach 382 A/M.
Oomra 349 D/J.

SPOTS RATES.

	Sup. Fine	Fine	Fully good.
Bengal	349	340	333
Sindh-Punjab	344	338	331

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG	330		
Bengal Fine MG	325	+9	+7
Bengal FG MG	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	325		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	365		
Nagpur Fine MG	365	+26	+19
Yeotmal Fine MG	360		
Arvi Fine MG	360	+16	+12
Amraoti Fine MG	350		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	350	+6	+3
Mulkapur Fine MG	348/50		
Khandesh Fine MG	348/50	+1	—4
Muthia Fine MG	340		
Nanded/Purna Best Quality.			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	355		
Indore/Ujjain	350		
Burwah Sanavad	350		
		March	
Broach Fine MG	380	+113	
Broach FG MG	376		
Westerns Good MG	365		
Westerns HG			
Cambodia Fine MG	420		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	360		
Compta FG MG	330		
Dhollera FG MG			
adi/Viramgam FG MG			

Messrs. Bruel and Co. state:—

A further sharp decline was registered in New York yesterday and our market this morning is running between Rs. 378/? and Rs. 381/- for Fully Good Broach. The weakness of the market on the other side is rather difficult to understand, but there are indications here of the Trade beginning to show interest and there is no denying the fact that the market is very much more healthy as a resu't of the decline in values.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct 20.

Demand Bills	486.81

"MYSTICOR" PROVES THAT HIS INFORMATION IS RELIABLE.

On Sunday 16th October "Mysticor" advised his clients to sell. HE PREDICTED THAT AMERICA WOULD TOUCH 20 CENTS AND BOMBAY Rs. 380/- BY OCTOBER 22nd. HIS PREDICTION HAS COME TO PASS. America then was 20·93, Bombay 400/-

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WITH WHICH THIS INFORMATION WAS DEPOSITED WILL TESTIFY TO THIS STATEMENT.

WHAT WILL AMERICA DO THIS WEEK?

"MYSTICOR" HAS RECEIVED EQUALLY AS RELIABLE IMFORMATION FOR THE WEEK 23rd to 29th OCTOBER. IT WILL BE READY TO-DAY AFTER 10.30.

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DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	49	575	1774
Central India		6765	6072
Berar and Nagar		1204	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani		560	110
Berar	2	3702	1447
Central Provinces		2494	569
Total Oomras	51	15290	10379
Dholera	123	12045	1972
N.W. Provinces	342	5413	1904
Rajputana	58	5205	5433
Sind-Punjab	50	4360	2877
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5376
Westerns-Northerns		2634	6309
Cocoanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1013	3691
Persian	34	1615	1863
American		18038	13628
Egyptian and African	125	4288	11000
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		
Total	783	79,707	65,211

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 13th Oct.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1431	46,325	35,433
Japan & China	50	56,589	13578
Coast Ports		1692	1849
Up-country by Rail		8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		5750	4,033
Total	1481	120526	66605

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab). Oct. 19.

Muktsar market report.
Wheat ready 4/4 4/12 Maghar 4/6
Gram ready 3/14 4/3 Kasak 3/13
Jeth 3/10/3
Cottonseeds ready 3/6 Maghar 3/4/3
Cottonseeds Poh 3/4 Phaghan 3/5/6
Cotton ready 32/6—31/12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce received into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,926
Linseed	2,119
Rape, Rai and Musterseeds	213
Gingellyseed	1,301
Poppyseed	104
Groundnuts	7,884
Castorseed	7,134
Rice	3,281
Myrabollams	554
Cottonseeds	4,374
Mowraseeds	291
Gram	104
Jowar	297
Bajree	1,225
Coal	1,679 tons

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PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Wheat May	7	6	6
Wheat January	7	6	6
Linseed May	10	6	6
Gram Punjab	40	4	0
Castorseed ready	9	7	0
Groundnuts	56	2	0
Cotton Seed Dec./Jan.	4	4	5

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

6 p.m.

Broach Apl/May	382	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	350	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	314	0	0

Market steady on short covering.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Money:—There have been no particular changes in the money market conditions this week and the rate for call money still holds at 2 per cent. The trade demand has increased by about Rs. 82 1|2 lakhs as per the recent statement of the Imperial Bank. Expected cotton arrivals early next month should cause greater activity and a further increase in trade demand. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—two months 2 1|2 to 3 per cent.; three months 3 to 3 1|2 per cent. and six months 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 14th October 1927 shows an increase of Rs. 139.39 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amounts to Rs. 28,58.67,000 as compared with Rs. 40.49 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.70, an increase of 1.27 per cent. over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 1.88 lakhs and Rs. 75.82 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 37 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 222.92 lakhs to Rs. 5.28 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 121.87 lakhs to Rs. 76.26 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The general tone of the gilt-edged market has been essentially quiet and the price levels are somewhat down. 3 1-2 per cent. declined slightly from Rs. 76-6 to Rs. 76-4, and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 107-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 103. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 104-12 and Rs. 106-1, and 1932 at Rs. 107-5. 6 1-2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remains unchanged at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was unmoved at Rs. 88-7 and 1934-37 Loan is quoted at 94-5.

The currency return as on 15th October indicates an increase of Rs 129.82 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 182.52 crores. Silver coins have also increased by Rs. 129.04 lakhs to Rs. 107.81 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 7.34 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.39, an increase of 0.147 over last week.

Exchange:—Sterling exchange this week has been noticeably steadier with greater firmness for forward rates. This is probably occasioned by an increased number of export bills showing. The ready rate reached a high point of 1s. 5 31-32d. sellers on last Wednesday, but on Thursday, following the acceptance of tenders by Government at 1s. 5 31-32d. the ready rate eased to 1s. 5 15-16d. with small buyers at 31-32d. for cash. Remittances for bullion account continue on a restricted scale. The following are the forward rates:—October 1s. 5 15-16d.; November 1s 5 31-32d.; December-January 1s. 6d.; February 1s. 5 31-32d.; March 1s. 5 15-16d. April-May 1s. 5 29-32d. and June 1s. 5 7-8d.

The dollar sterling quotation after declining to 4 86 15-16 dols. improved and closed at 4.87 1-4dols. French francs depreciated slightly to 124.08 while the Belga and the Italian lira were almost unchanged at 34.97 and 89.10 respectively.

Gold:—The price of gold has been stable throughout the week at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola and there has been little or no activity in the market. The daily average off-take has lessened to 8,000 tolas with stocks on hand still estimated at 3-4 lakhs tolas. In London the price of gold declined to 84s. 10 3-4d. but improved and closed at 84s. 11d. The rate for sovereigns steadied to Rs. 13-7-3 both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and 21-7-0 for ready and 11th October settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and 21-6-9 for 10th November and 9th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,500. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £95,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 15,14,854 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £38,000.

Silver:—During the early part of the week the silver market displayed a steady tone; however, towards the close prices eased somewhat due to advices from Shanghai. The volume of trading was improved over the preceeding week. Operations for China banks were not extensive and the bulk of the orders for American account was on the sellig side. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 58-8 and after improving to Rs. 58-12 declined and closed at Rs. 58-8. The daily offtake including that of settlement averaged about 140 bars and stocks on hand as a result of further arrivals have increased to about 5,700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved 2s. 6 7-16d. to 2s. 6 11-16d. and closed at 2s. 6 9-16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25 15-16d. and 25 3-4d. for ready and 26d. and 25 13-16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-12 and Rs. 58-6 for ready and 14th October settlement, Rs. 58-12 and Rs. 58 5 for 14th November settlement and Rs. 58-9 and Rs. 58-6 for 13th December settlement. There is no silver arriving by this mail. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,107 bars and Rs. 4,25,53 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £60,000.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET. REPORT.

Further decline in the prices of the raw materials has produced entire loss of confidence amongst the dealers regarding the present level of prices and this combined with the total absence of demand from the up country markets has resulted into nervousness in the yarn market to such an extent that dealers do not show any inclination to make any fresh purchases in any kind of yarns. English, Japanese or India. In fact most of the dealers have engaged their attention in disposing of their holdings at the best market rates and some of the weak holders have been trying to force sales upon the unwilling buyers who have been practically out of the market with a view to obtain their requirements at yet cheaper rates in course of the next few days. Reports from up country markets are far from satisfactory and in view of the daily declining rates of cotton, buying is extremely limited. Besides, it is reported that up country Mills have been reducing their rates day after day and it is difficult for Bombay Mills to sell their stocks even at considerably lower prices, considering the present level of the raw material. On the whole our market is very unsettled and he is a bold man, who will now say with any certainty when the market is going to be steady once again.

English yarns. Dealers are busy in selling their holdings from stock which they are offering at considerably lower rates on account of serious decline in Japanese yarns and although there are some shortages in certain class of yarns particularly in twofolds no fresh forward business has been possible as the rates quoted by Manchester spinners are about 15 per cent. higher at present.

Japanese Yarns. Considerable heavy arrivals during the last few days combined with very restricted offtake has lead to a further decline in prices and if no satisfactory demand is forthcoming in the next few days it is very likely that the prices might decline still further. The Import Houses have been quoting higher rates and judging the market situation they do not feel inclined to press sales, as otherwise it would have resulted into something like crisis. Dealers have been very nervous and have been trying to sell their stocks at the best market rates and do not show any inclination to buy any forward yarns, and demand is very limited as usual at this time.

Artifical silk yarns. Prices remain more or less unchanged but the undertone is rather quiet. There has been inquiries from various quarters at lower rates but business is very difficult to bring about. Markers have been quoting much higher rates and are busy selling at the best market rates.

Indian yarns. It has been again a very difficult time for the Mills so far as the yarn sales are concerned and the rates offered to them at the present moment are in many cases so rediculous compared to the level of prices of raw material for standard yarns in most of the bids and if the Mills accept the same they will make a heavy loss. Most of the Mills are prepared to sell their stocks and forward deliveries with little or no margins of profits but in the present state of the yarn market dealers do not show any inclination to make purchases at the rates offered by the Mills. Up country demand is quite absent as usual at this time of the year on account of the approach of Diwali and dealers have no other course but to wait for the Moorat Day when they expect sales will be made at reasonable rates. Stocks with the dealers are heavy compared with the daily offtake and even with the Mills they are increasing.

The future course of the market entirely depends upon the course of the raw materials but in the Moorat Time, looking to the present lack of confidence amongst the dealers, we think the turnover will be considerably less than during the previous years and perhaps this Diwali may turn a disappointing to Yarn Trade.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Since our last our Market has evidenced a course of further downward movement and the chief characteristic of the week under review has been a continuous ease in prices, both Ready and Forward Deliveries all round. Advices from Forward Markets have also been very irregular and unsettled and accordingly there has been feelings of nervousness in the Local market. There seems hardly any prospect of revival in immediate future. During the Course of the week Ready Prices have dropped by about 8 annas per cwt. where as Forward Prices have eased to the extent of 7d. to 9d. per cwt. in the Last week-end price-levels. There have been fresh arrivals of about 75,000 bags this week and further arrivals are expected during the next week. Purchase Enquiries continue on a moderate scale. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14|12 and Rs. 14|4 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs 15|2 and Rs. 14|8 for B. R. B. and Rs. 14|8 and Rs. 14|4 for Beet Ready Sugar. Sh. 14|2 and 13 5 1|2 for Sept. and Sh. 14 4 1|2 and 13|6 for Oct.; Sh. 14|5 and 13|10 for Nov.-Dec. and Sh. 9|14 and 9|9 for Jan.-Feb.-March Shipment for Java Sugar. Total Stocks are estimated at 2,00,000 bags of Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|3 1|2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S S Pandit Sh. 13|6 per cwt. F B H.
S S Gharinda Sh. 13|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Sept. Sh. 13|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 13|5 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Sh. 13-9 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Rs. 9-9 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C I F:—October Sh. 14|3 per cwt. F B H
Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14-1 per cwt F B H
Jan.-Feb.-March Rs 9|10 per cwt. F B H
R. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but Quiet.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Steamers for Ports.	Seeds &/or Cwts. of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 cwts. meas
	Hull			
October		17/	18/	19/ 20/
November		17/6	186	19/6 20/6
December		18/	19/	20/ 21/
January		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	London.			
Oct./Nov.		16/6	17/6	18/6 19/6
December		17/	18/	19/ 20/
January		17/6	18/6	19/6 20/6
Feb./Mar.		L17/	18/	19/ 21/-
	Liverpool.			
October		17/	18/	19/ 20/
Nov./Dec.		18/	19/	20/ 21/
January		19/	20/	21/ 22/
February		18/	19/	20/ 21/
March		17/	18/	19/ 20/
	Marseilles.			
Oct./Nov.		16/6	17/6	18/6 19/6
December		17/	18/	19/ 20/
	Antwerp.			
October		17/	18/	19/ 20/
November		17/6	18/6	19/6 20/6
December		18/	19/	20/ 21/
January		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	Rotterdam.			
October		19/	20/	21/ 22/
November		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	Hamburg.			
December		18/	19/	20/ 21/
Jan./Feb.		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	Bremen.			
March		17/6	18/6	19/6 20/6
	Havre.			
November		19/	20/	21/ 22/
December		Not quoting.		
Jan./Feb.		20/	21/	22/ 23/
March		19/6	20/6	21/6 22/6
	Dunkirk.			
October		17/	18/	19/ 20/
November		17/6	18/6	19/6 20/6
December		18/	19/	20/ 21/
January		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	Barcelona.			
Nov./Dec.		21/	22/	23/ 24/
January		22/	23/	24/ 25/
February		21/	22/	23/ 24/
March		20/	21/	22/ 23/
	Genoa.			
November		18/	19/	20/ 21/
Dec./Jan.		19/	20/	21/ 22/
February		18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
March		18/	19/	20/ 21/
	Naples Leghorn.			
	Trieste Venice.			
October		16/6	17/6	19/ 20/
November		17/6	18/6	20/ 21/
Dec./Jan.		19/	20/	21/6 22/6
	New York.			

The following business was reported during the week:—

Genoa Naples about 1500 tons for November at 18/- and 21/.
,, 500 tons for December
,, 500 tons for January at 19/ & 22/.
Marseilles about 400 tons for November at 16/6 & 19/6.
,, tons for December at 17/- & 20/.
Market.—Steady.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	13-12 0
Epsom Salt	3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	32 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	28 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali small Pkg.	9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 8 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	9 4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 12 0
Sodium Sniphide Japanese Small	8 6 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	30 12 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small pkg.	33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French)	28 0 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 6
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0
Acetic Acid	0 7 9
Formal-de-hyde	0 6 3

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Ready	21 7 3
Kartika	21 6 9
Margashirsha	21 6 9
Narandas Motilal Bars Natice 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 0
National City Bars.	21 9 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Ready	58 8 0
London Ready	25 13 0
London Forward	25 11 0
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 6.1/2
Closing	2 6.1/2

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Kartika	58/6/0	58/8 0	58/5/0	58/8/0
Margashirasha	58/7/0	5819/0	58/6/0	58/7/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady-dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 970
Bank's buying D D 955
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 D.st D P 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172 1|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-13.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-14.
Tone of Silver:—Dull, China sold. China was a large buyer at lower rate. America offered after the price had been xed.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 1|4
Faris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

3 months 4 5-16 per cent.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3-4 per cent
1 month 2 1-2 per cent
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 50/6.
Barletta, Russo, per 62-1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 49/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers 51/6.
Wheat, Choice White. Karachi.—
November shipment buyers 51/.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 20.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £20-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-7/8.
Conversion Loan £75-3/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £103.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61.1/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71.
Consols £55-1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent £102.7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1/4.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the high caste Hindus.

(c) The educational officers of Government have been trying their utmost to pursuade the people of the advanced classes to allow the depressed class pupils in the schools to be seated along with those of other castes. It is hoped that the opposition of the advanced classes will gradually disappear.

FLOODS, GUJARAT OFFICIAL REPORT

R. Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to place on the table the reports of the Collectors of the flooded districts on the total loss or damage in each taluka and the amount required either as a free grant or loan to repair the loss or damage to house and other property?

The Honourable Mr. J. L. Rieu: Government are not prepared to place upon the table the reports of their officers which are written for departmental use and not for publication.

FISHERIES IMPROVEMENTS—NIL.

1. Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara District): Will Government be pleased to state what amounts were budgetted and expended on the improvement of Fisheries during the years 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-1927?

The Honourable Mr. Pradhan: Nil, as the Department of Fisheries has been in suspence since 1922.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY.

SECURITIES SLIGHTLY BETTER.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

Following a decline in Cotton prices, Mill shares opened quiet at a decline of about Rs. 5/-. However prices showed a small rally on bull support, which was lost in the late trading on increased selling. The close was quiet but steady with a small decline in prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares fluctuated within a small range with very little business. Hydros were rather weak. There was better enquiry for Tata Power and Andhra Valley shares. Bombay Burmahs has declining tendency in the early port of the day but closed urm on better support. Alcocks were quiet. Tramways were quiet but steady. Bombay steamer closed unchanged.

SECURITIES.

There was little better enquiry for Government securities and prices show slight improvement.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 21.

992 Bombay Dyeing 87, 90, 87, 85, 87, 88
467 Century 66, 67, 65, 62, 65
133-3 Colaba 32
205 Crescent 3, 5
956 Razul 52, 53, 51, 52
365 Indore 61
111 Madhavji 10, 11, 10
543 Nagpur 42, 43, 41, 40, 41
317 New Great 16, 15
953 Pearl 91, 93, 91, 90, 92, 91
175 Simplex 75, 73, 72, 73
517 Swadeshi 17, 16, 15, 16
715 Burma 15, 16, 12, 15, 16, 18
1067 Hydro 67, 65, 63, 66
141 Tram 41, 40, 39.6, 40
182 Diff. 82, 81, 82, 80, 81
52-12 Ord. 52-10, 12, 8, 10, 12
76-3 3.1/2 per cent 2-1/2, 4.1/2
107-5 1945-55 107.5
278 Pabani 78, 77, 76
300 Alcock 300, 97. 88
190 Ind. Cement 90
206 Bom. Steam 200, 98, 200
263 Kohinoor 63, 62, 61
84 Tata 2nd Pref. 84

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 21.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88|6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|6|6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107|4.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1971 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper 76|5, 1945-55 Rs. 107|4|6. 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94|5.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

FOREST LANDS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

WORKING OF CHILDREN ACT

The following are further questions and answers in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Dr. D. R. Ambedkar: Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware of the enormous extent of unemployment prevailing among the depressed classes;

(b) whether in view of the fact that many occupations are closed to the depressed classes owing to the system of untouchability, they intend to consider the question of forming settlements of the depressed classes wherever tracts of forest land are available as has been done by the Mysore Government;

(c) whether they intend to give preferential treatment to applicants from the depressed classes for forest lands?

The Honourable Mr. G. B. Pradhan: (a) No.

(b) Such settlements have already been formed in the three Khandesh Divisions, and the feasibility of forming further settlements will be considered if applications are made and suitable lands in forests are available.

(c) Applications from depressed classes for forest lands will be favourably considered, but no promise of preferential treatment can be held out.

CHILDREN ACT.

1. Mr. H. J. Amin (Broach District): Will Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to enforce the provisions of the Children Act in the City of Bombay and the mofussil?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson:—A Society formed for the purpose of working the Children Act and known as the Bombay Children's Aid Society was established in Bombay early in this year. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 20,256 in the current year's budget as a grant for this Society. A Juvenile Court has also been established under the Act. Government have spent nearly Rs. 19,000 on remodelling and refitting a large portion of the old Common Prison at Umerkhadi, so as to making it suitable for a Juvenile Court and Remand Home, and have given the building now known as the Umarkhadi Children's Home, to the Children's Aid Society rent free for five years, to assist the Society in carrying out the purposes of the Act. One of the Presidency Magistrates has been appointed to preside over the Juvenile Court, and Government have framed rules of procedure for its guidance. Rules under section 52 (1) and (2) of the Act have been framed and published. Appointments have been made unde the Actr of "Fit Persons", and certain institutions have been certified under the Acts as "Auxiliary Homes", "Places of Safety", and "Certified Schools". Lady Honorary Magistrates have also been appointed to assist the Presidency Magistrate who presides over the Juvenile Court. The Act has been made applicable to the Municipal borough of Lonavla in Poona District since 2nd June 1927, but its extention to other parts of the Presidency has been deferred for the present on grounds of financial stringency and administrative difficulties.

SCHOOLS: DOUBLE SHIFT SYSTEM.

1. Mr. R. S. Asavale (Bombay City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whethewr a double shift system has been introduced in any of the Government or aided schools;

(b) if so, the number of schools and the names of the districts in which it has been so introduced;

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) Yes. (b) Numebr of schools:—

Aided	Secon	Name of District.
Primary	dary	
2		... Bombay City.
12		... Thana.
12		... Nasik.
1		... Kolaba.
2		... Sholapur.
10	3	Poona.
16	1	Ahmednagar.
20	2	East Khandesh.
24	1	West Khandesh
...	1	Bijapur.
...	3	Karachi
93	11	

(c) if not, whether they propose to introduce such system?

(c) Government are not in favour of continuing for a long time the double shift system which is at present in operation in only one of their schools nor are they inclined to introduce the system in any more of their shools. With regard to primary schools, it is for the Local authorities concerned to decide the matter with the sanction of Government.

ISOLATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Dr. P. G. Solanki: Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that in very many villages in the Mufussil Schools in Gujarat children of the Depressed Classes are made to sit in the Verandah outside the school rooms by teachers of primary schools and are thus exposed to the heat, cold and rains in different seasons with the result that these children are neglected and taught nothing and their health is impaired and the parents of such children get tired of such cruel and inhuman treatment towards their children and remove them from the schools thus depriving them of the benefit of education which Government have brought to their very doors;

(b) whether they are aware that in some cases where these children are allowed to sit inside the class rooms particular care is taken by the teachers in charge of such classes not to allow the children of the depressed classes to mix freely with the children of the other Hindu caste children even though these children may be clean and decent in their habits and dress and appearance;

(c) if so, what action they propose to take so as to put a stop at once to such cruel and differential treatment from the hands of the teachers of the Primary Schools in the mofussil?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai: (a) and (b) In six District Local Board Schools at Gothan, Madhar, Morthan, Motavarachha, Sonai Hemad and Kharvasa in the Surat District, the depressed class pupils are not allowed to mix freely with the children of other Hindu castes but are made to sit in the verandah of the schools. The teachers in the schools are not, however, responsible for this arrangement. The depressed class people themselves prefer their children to sit on the verandah rather than displease

(Continued in Column 4.)

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT TO-DAY.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Indian Merchants' Chamber meeting, 3 p.m.
Third quarterly general meeting of the Musical concert by Khan Saheb Murad Khan and Nisar Husain Khan, Lakshmi Bag Hall, New Bhatwadi Lane, 9-30 p.m.
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana's Divali Sports, Kennedy Sea Face, 3 p.m.
Veer Vaman Rao's lecture on "Present Situation" at Dadar at 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Muslims' meeting at Madanpura, 9 p.m.
Messrs. Shethi and Jhabvala address the Madrasi Union, at Parel, 7 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

An artistic Wall Calendar for 1928 from the Gujarat Type Foundry, Girgaon, Bombay.

"TANZEEM OF ISLAM."

Kazi Ataullah Saheb Hijazi will speak on the "Arrangement (Tanzeem) of Islam" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) in the Wazir Building, Bhindi Bazar, Train Terminus.

MADRASI UNION, BOMBAY.

Mr. G. Sethi, Advisor to the Workers' Representative from India at the International Labour Conference held recently at Geneva, and Mr. L. H. Jhabwala will address the members of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, on "Labour Movement" to-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m. at the Union premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel.

BHAGWAT CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Srimad Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

VISALNAGARA NAGARS.

A public meeting of all the Visalnagara Nagars will be held to-day (Saturday), in Hirabag, C. P. Tank at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Mojilal Purshotam Pandya. All Visalnagara Nagars are invited to attend."

P. SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Under the auspices of the above Society, a public address will be delivered by Swami Vishwanand of the Ramakrishna Mission on "Religion and World Peace," at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. when all are cordially invited.

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in Telgu Hall, Kamatipura, Main Road.

PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Gitalankar Godshe Srastri will deliver "Pravachan" to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Tembe's bungalow near Kings Way Police Station, G. I. P. Matunga. Separate arrangement for ladies has been made.

MURAD KHAN'S BEEN AND SATAR MUSIC.

The School of Indian Music is arranging a musical concert of Been and Satar Music by Khan Saheb Murad Khan to-day (Saturday) the 22nd October 1927 at 9-30 p.m. in the Lakshmi Bagh Hall, New Bhatwadi Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT PEONS AND MENIAL SERVICE UNION.

An Extraordinary General meeting of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union will be held at the Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane, near the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

PRESS TELEGRAMS TO HEDJAZ.

A Telegraph Notification announces that with immediate effect, the rates per word for press telegrams to the Hedjaz via Eastern are eleven annas for Diedda and Mecca and fifteen annas for other offices in Hedjaz.—A. P.

GUJARAT VYAYAM MANDAL.

The annual gathering of the Gujrat Vyayam Mandal will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) at 5-0 p.m. at Madavbag under the presidency of Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas.

VEER VAMAN RAO'S LECTURE.

A public lecture wil be given by Veer Vaman Rao on the subject "Present Situation" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar premises when all are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 21st instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would ge delivered in London on Sunday morning.

NORTHERN DIVISIONS CO-OP. CONFERENCE.

A Divisional Co-operative Conference of the Jabalpore and Nerbudda Divisions combined with Agricultural, Industrial and Cattle exhibition will be held at Betul on the 12th and 13th November 1927. The Hon. R. M. Deshmukh Minister of Agriculture C. P. and Berar Government will preside. Matters dealing with various forms of Co-operation and allied activities will be discussed by prominent officials and non-officials of the Province.

Lodging and boarding arrangements on Indian style will be made free of charges. Gentlemen wishing the same will kindly inform the Secretary Reception Committee Betul before the 10th November 1927.

BYCULLA DISTRICT C. C.

The Annual General Meeting of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 22nd instant), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in Telgu Hall, Kamatipura Main Road.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Tuesday the 25th October 1927 will be a Post Office Holiday on account of "Diwali". All the Departments of the Bombay G. P. O. Thackersey House, B. P. S. and town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph branches of the combined offices mentioned below will however work as usual:—(1) Colaba, (2) Fort St. Booking Office, (3) Girgaon, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Byculla, (6) Tardeo, (7) M. Hill, (8) Parel, (9) Dadar, (10) Cadell Road, (11) Mahim, (12) Dharavi, (13), Bandra, (14) Masjid. The remaining combined offices will be entirely closed on that day.

Supersiribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. on Saturday the 22nd inst.

MADHAV MARATHI VANGMAYA MANDAL.

The Secretary Shree Madhav Marathi Vangmaya Mandal, Gwalior, writes:—

"I am daily receiving letters enquiring about the Sammelan to be held in Gwalior in November next. It seems some people are misunderstanding this for the Marathi Sahithya Sammelan to be held in March or April next. The one that will be held in November is confined to Gwalior State only. As announced before the All-India Marathi Sahithya Sammelan will be held in March or April 1928.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under tre auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association Mr. C. K. R. Panikker will show the "Rockefeller Malaria" film at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Foras Road to-day (Saturday) Awards' Chawl at Lamington Road on Monday, 24th inst. and Mohandas Chawl at Lamington Road on Wednesday (26th instant).

Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, will give magic lantern lecture on "Tuberculosis" on (Tuesday) 23rd inst. in Manik Building at Grant Road at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

CALL FOR MASS ORGANIZATION.

Under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala an extraordinary meeting of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Parel, Union was held on Wednesday (the 19th instant), in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi at Matunga. Mr. Jhabvala in the course of his speech condemned the attitude of the employers in retrenching the large numbers of workers without any sound reason, and urged that in order to remove the present distress the social economic and political conditions of the country must be effectively alterred. For that he pressed for mass organization and urged that the workers should help in organising labours in every field of industry.

DONATION TO RAWNAKE ISLAM MADRESA.

The heirs of late Haji Abdul Gani Usman Begawala of Dhoraji, having come to an amicable settlemest regarding their long standing disputes about the division of the inheritance have donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Rawnake Islam Madresa, Dhoraji, as under:—

(1) Rs. 10,000 from Bai Jedia Bai and Bai Hanifa Bai, the widows of late Haji Abdul Gani Usman, (2) Rs. 5,000 from Sheth Abdul Karim Latiff and Bros., (3) Rs. 5,000 from Haji Jusub, on behalf of Bai Zule Khan Bai, mother of Abubaker Abdul Habib.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

October 18.

(Froom Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi).

In the absence of sellers, the pricees have remained firm both for Larkhanas and Uppersinds while the Sindlights are a quiet Market.

Both Karachi and Hyderabad Electrics are talked higher and the prices have firmed up.

The Flour Mill Shares are quiet.

There being Holidays in the next week there will be no report.

Name of the Company	Present value
Sind Lights	142 C.D.
Sind Lighterage	130
Larkhana Jacobabad	87
Uppersinds	84
Electrics.	
Karachi Electric	105
Hyderabad Electric	104
Debentures.	
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	111
Flour Mills.	
Karachi Flour Mills	115
Indian Flour Mills	110
Century Flour Mills	100

TOLL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

TWO MEN COMMIT SUICIDE

Being unemployed and tired of life two men committed suicide on Wednesday in Bombay on whose bodies inquest was held by the Coroner on Thursday morning.

In the first case, Valabhdas Ratilal a Bania, who was unemployed for the last four months was found lying unconscious in his room at Khetwadi. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died subsequently, death being due to opium poisoning.

In the other case, Maruti Shivram, residing in Haji Kasam Chawl at De Lisle Road was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital on Wednesday night where it was ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died soon after admission. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 22ND.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday, there is not a shadow of doubt, nor a sham of suspicion, that your life is bound to be a strange medley of actions, of all varieties, good, better, bad, worse, and most indifferent, leaving the world (when you kick the bucket and with it all the pleasures of the world) neither richer nor poorer by your final exit. In singing the beautiful, soul-stirring, songs of the Khyber clans, the "Nightingale of India" (Mrs. Sarojini Naidu) has warbled thus:

Two gifts for our portion
We ask thee, O Fate,
A maiden to cherish
A kinsman to hate.

Though you are not necessarily a Khyber Pass Lanwala, neither of Bolon nor even of Bologna (famous for Bologna sausages, the delight of a million tables, specially of the newly wed) your greatest yearnings in this life, strange enough, are also about a dozen maidens (clansmen are content with, and even sacrifice their life for, only one maiden; being a man of varied activities you know well how to keep your head on its place that is, not to lose it,—literally as well as figuratively—even after cuddling with a dozen) and a couple of kinsmen to hate. You will spend much of your time, and most of your income too, in gaining the first objective, and in your hymn of hate of kinsmen, you take a ghoulish delight in reducing yourself to pauperism, by fighting even up to the Privy Council. Well-known lawyers would not leave millions of rupees and pounds to their heirs, were fools like you not existing on this earth. One of your greatest traits is that you become radiantly happy even in poverty, in adversity, and even in failure: so relative is its realisation you know very well. You also help the needy whenever possible, but would not hesitate to relieve the rich of their superfluities when you yourself are needy.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £19-15.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	19.65
To-day's Opening Rate	19.50
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	19.60
Difference	—.5

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.71
To-day's Opening Rate	10.61
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	10.63
Difference	—.8
Broach Expectation	Rs. 381

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

		London, Oct. 21.
Silver Ready	Rs.	25 12 0
Lower		0 1 0
Silver Forward	Rs.	25 13 0
Lower		0 1 0

Tone of market.—Steady.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK

PRESENT UNLOADING METHODS CRITICISED

Scathing strictures were passed by the Coroner's Jury on Friday on the method of unloading cargo in the Docks owing to frequent fatal accidents occurring recently. On Thursday Sirajuddin Fyzuddin employed by Messrs. C. M. Curseji and Co., was working on s.s. "China" in No. 2 Shed Victoria Dock unloading a shipment of bales from barge No. 4998 when a bale fell on him and rendering him unconscious. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner's jury in returning a verdict of accidental death expressed their opinion that the present method of unloading cargo from barages was fraught with danger and advised the authorities to exercise more careful supervision.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN ON DUTY

PASSENGER AGENT FINED

Interesting revelations were made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday when the case in which Shamsuddin Gulamhusein, a Mahomedan passenger-Agent was charged with assaulting a policeman on duty, came up for hearing. The case was the sequel to a scuffle that took place at the Alexandra Docks between the accused and two policemen. The accused when called upon to make his statement absolutely denied the charge and preferred a cross-charge of assault against both the policemen.

THE POLICE VERSION.

In their evidence P. C. No. 3074 and 3313 said that they were on duty at a gate of the shed in the Alexandera Docks at the time of the departure of the African steamer when the accused approached the gate and demanded admission. They refused him entrance as he did not produce his pass whereupon he tried to force his way in. When they prevented him from doing so, he suddenly turned round and dealt a blow on the chin of one of them. He was immediately taken to the police station and charged.

Inspector Gilder deposed that he was only a few paces away from the scene of the incident and had seen the accused giving a blow to the constable.

THE CROSS-CHARGE.

The accused in the cross-complaint which he tendered as his statement alleged that some of the passengers complained to him that they were being heckled by the policemen. He therefore went and remonstrated with them but they only asked him to mind his own business. A few minutes later he wanted to go to the ship but the policeman prevented him. When he produced the permit he was abused by them and suddenly one of them caught him by the collar and dragged him out. The other also assisted him and they both dragged him to the police station, in spite of his assurance that he would willingly go with them there.

After hearing evidence on both sides the Magistrate found the passenger Agent guilty of the offence and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The constables were not found guilty and discharged

ASSAULTING A TICKET-COLLECTOR.

EUROPEAN FINED

On the charge of assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duty, F. G. Bartlett, a European was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday.

The accused it was alleged gave a blow to a ticket collector at the Victoria Terminus. He pleaded guilty but stated that it was the insolence of the ticket collector that prompted him to give him a push instead of a blow as alleged by the prosecution.

INDIA AND OVERSEAS MARKET

LORD LINLITHGOW OPTIMISTIC

Interviewed by a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" on board the P. and O. liner, s.s. "Rawalpindi", The Most Honourable the Marquis of Linlithgow the President of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, made the following statement:—

"We are all well after a good voyage. In London we have gathered evidence which will be of much value when we come to draft our report. The evidence, I think, should be of much interest to those in India who read it. Speaking for myself I return to India with my enthusiasm unabated and with my confidence in our capacity to make recommendations of much value and substance to the cultivators of India reinforced by the example of past 12 months. I am amused to notice that we are believed to be in a process of attaching too much importance to the markets overseas. The prophets had better be careful or they may appear a little foolish when in 6 months or so we present our report. Speaking for myself only, I may say that I am fully aware of the overwhelming importance of the home market to the cultivators of India but that does not mean that I hold the external market to be of no significance. Indeed, as regards certain crops the markets overseas attract quite a considerable proportion of the total production of India, while in the case of other crops although the proportion exported is very small, that part does, in fact represent a very important element in the price-fixing "Complex". I want to see Indians paying closest attention both to the home market and to their marketing opportunities overseas.

This is the spirit in which to do business and it is also the policy likely to lead to the ideal which all good Indians should always keep before their eyes the ideal of a smiling and prosperous countryside resting economically upon every available market including that created by the demand of the cultivator himself as a consequence of expending prosperous industrial and manufacturing life, field and factory working hand in hand to their mutual advantage and to the great gain of all concerned. I am sad though at the thought that we have lost Sir Lala Gangaram. I had grown to have a great regard for him and a warm friendship had sprung up between us. I mourn him deeply and I feel personally that I have suffered the loss of a true friend and a loyal and able colleague."

NARIMAN APPRECIATION FUND

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that there is in the air a movement to appreciate in tangible form the services of my friend Mr. K. F. Nariman to the City and the public. Whilst I am in sympathy with the idea, I must say that it is premature in the sense that the Harvey-Nariman case is still to be decided, and further the object of the Fund as well as the use to be put must be defined before the public is asked to subscribe, and trustees of known character and responsibility be appointed to ensure confidence and generous response from the public.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

"RAIN OF PEARLS."

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the New York newspapers, today, is published an account of an appearance of unknown objects that looked like pearls, that had appeared in fields near Hyderabad, having fallen, presumably, from the sky. I have collected considerable data upon reported falls from the sky of strange objects and substances, and if readers of this newspaper can tell me more of this alleged occurrence near Hyderabad, or of other reports of the kind, I shall be very much obliged. My address is 122 West 124th Street, New York City, U. S. A.

There have been other such occurrences, or alleged occurrences, in India. In "Nature", July 12, 1893, is an account of objects of a sweetish taste, looking like lumps of nitre, said to have fallen from the sky, at Peshawar. For accounts that seem veritable, of showers of living things, such as frogs and fishes, in India, see "Living Age", vol. 52, page 186.

According to many accounts, some of which have the look of authenticity, organic substances have fallen from the sky, as if having come to this earth from other inhabited, or habitable worlds. After a while there may be a wider interest in this imagination stimulating phenomenon.

Yours, etc.
CHARLES FORT.
New York, September 27.

A CONFERENCE THAT FAILED

A correspondent writes:—

As a counterblast to "Moderates" Unity Conference at Old Custom House Road, a meeting of the "Extremist" experts in "high politics and finance", was held in an Indian Hotel, where schemes of reconstruction—not in flooded area, but to save a sinking ship—were considered Pans were considered to exploit a man now in the eye of the public and other "goats" were to be shorn, including candidates in the running for the City presidentship and failures in public life. The meeting broke up on the question of who should foot the dinner bill. Further developments are awaited.

"SHOULDER ARMS" AT PATH

There is good news for local film fans.

"Shoulder Arms," generally conceded to be Charlie Chaplin's best picture, has been reissued by Pathe and is coming to the Royal Opera House tonight. This epic comedy of the World War broke house records everywhere when it was first produced some years ago, and, strange to relate despite the great number of people who have already seen it, it is now duplicating the feat by playing to capacity houses wherever it is being shown. Films capable of doing this might be counted on the fingers of both hands.

The programme also includes Charles Chase in a riotous tale of what happens to a young man who has no father to guide him: also a two reel film entitled "Speed" this is certainly the most interesting film we have seen for years and depict speed from a tortoise to the World's motor speed record of 207 miles per hour.

EKACH PYALA AT ANDHERI

The Prem Vardhak Samaj of Andheri will stage the Marathi drama "Ekach Pyala" ("Only one Peg") to-day (Saturday) at Andheri in the Market Compound This special performance is arranged in aid of the Gadakari Memorial Fund. Booking is open at Patil's Grinding Mill, Andheri between 7.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

HIGH COURT

"A CLEVER GIRL"

JUDGE'S OPINION OF KASTURBAI

LIVELY PROCEEDINGS IN JAIN MARRIAGE CASE.

Further hearing was resumed on Friday, before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, of the action brought by Mulji Dania, a Cutch Jain youth aged 22, for a declaration of his legal marriage with Kasturbai a sixteen year-old girl of the same caste, in January 1925.

Messrs. M. C Setalvad. M. P. Amin and M.M. Ghoreghan, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji and Dinshaw, represented the defendants, the girl and her mother Devkabai.

Kasturbai was in the witness box for 11 hours when the proceedings were adjourned on Friday with her evidence still unfinished.

She was the cynosure of the court all the time. To prevent the rush, the crowds were kept back by a cordon.

On the previous day Kasturbai in her cross-examination by Mr. Amin had denied that she had complained to the police about the indecent proposals to her by Umersey Nagsey who is alleged to be her mothers' paramour.

To prove the fact of such a complaint, police evidence was produced by the plaintiff yesterday.

Deputy Inspector Foster deposed that on 30 December 1924, Kasturbai went to the Pydhonie Police station and complained to him about Umersey's indecent overtures to her. Witness talked to her in Hindustani.

Replying to the judge, witness said even if a minor girl was accompanied by her father or pleader, police would ascertain the complaint from the girl herself.

Inspector Baker, the next witness, stated that he was present when Mr. Foster recorded the complaint of the girl. The conversation was in Hindustani.

AFTER VISIT TO POLICE SATATION.

Kasturbai's cross-examination was then resumed.

Replying to Mr. Amin, she said about a week after her visit to the police station, she was taken by her father to Ratanbai's Wadi at Matunga (where, according to the plaintiff, his marriage took place with her about the same time). There her father kept her confined, and threatened to kill her if she talked of going to her mother. The father barred doors from outside when he went out during the day. Her father would not allow her ever to look out of the window, and she was reprimanded when he detected her doing so once or twice.

She was never allowed to move about without strict surveillance. Her father used to watch her even when she went to the lavatory.

Once when she had gone to the lavatory, she wrote a chit to Umersey Nagsey asking him to rescue her with the help of police. When she came out of the lavatory, she handed the chit, enclosed in an envelope, to a milkman for posting.

Asked by the Judge how she got the paper, she said she had concealed the paper and the envelope when she went to the lavatory.

His Lordship enquired how she procured the pencil.

Kasturbai replied that when her father was taking his meals, he asked her to take out a bundle of foodstuffs from the pocket of his coat. While doing so, she had surreptiously taken out a small pencil which she had kept concealed in the room. This also she had taken to the lavatory.

"A VERY CLEVER GIRL."

His Lordship remarked, amidst laughter, that she was a very clever girl.

Kasturbai was further examined by Mr. Amin she denied Mr. Amin's suggestion that her father brought her down to Bombay because he did not want to keep her at Poona with her mother who was of immoral character.

To test whether Kasturbai knows Hindi in which the Police Inspector had talked to her, His Lordship then asked her several questions which were interpreted to her in Hindi. She understood then and replied in Gujarati.

His Lordship then asked her to reply in Hindi.

Kasturbai said she could not speak Hindi properly, and if she spoke in correct Hindi, the people assembled in the Court would laugh at her.

His Lordship assured her that he would not allow anybody to laugh.

Kasturbai then answered the questions in Hindi, which was fairly accurate.

Further hearing would be resumed when the Courts would re-open after the Diwali vacation.

ADVOCATES EXAM RESULT

The following ten candidates have been declared successful in the Advocates' examination held in September last:—M. M. Bhesania, D. R. Chothia, J. C. Forbes, K. S. Hajila, D. P. Joshi, K. J. Khambata, C. M. Parekh, M. M. Thakore, G. G. Tijoriwalla and B. D. Vaishampayan.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1927.

THE CONGRESS APPEAL.

Once again have Dr. Ansari and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar issued appeals to the public regarding the communal tension. To some the appeals may appear platitudinous or superfluous or a cry in the wilderness. But some home truths can bear and need repetition as often as they are ignored. Even if the appeals are drowned in the cries of communalists they will still go home to the sane devoted workers in the cause of unity, however humble they may be, and we would state unhesitatingly that if these latter persevere in their work and courageously act up to their convictions, they are bound to achieve no small success. Dr. Ansari has done well to condemn unreservedly the recent murders and assaults. With his characteristic sincerity he goes further and says that "the first thing necessary is that that the Mussalmans of the Punjab and the U. P. should unequivocally condemn and dissociate themselves from these murders and at each occurence of a crime they should tell the miscreant in the clearest terms that his community is not behind him". We have no doubt that such a policy will have a salutary effect. The following has a Gandhian touch: "The Mussalmans of India should be taught to love peace and the habit of not taking the law into their own hands should be inculcated in them." Mahatmaji himself, while condemning the recent murders would at the same time pity the murderers and implore his countrmen not to drive normal human beings into crime. The world will not easily forget his sublime sentiment: "I plead for Abdur Rashid."

It is extremely puzzling that, while the communal tension has begun to break out into cold-blooded crime, some of our eminent leaders are reluctant to attend the proposed conference at Calcutta to explore once again every avenue of peace. Dr. Ansari has endorsed our own view that murders and assaults should only induce leaders to redouble their peace efforts. But following on Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Malaviya, too, has declined to attend the Calcutta Conference. And to judge from the attitude of the "Hindustan Times", which reflects the views of the Hindu Mahu Sabha group, several other Hindu leaders may possibly follow the lead of Lalaji and Panditji. The "Hindustan Times" objects to the Calcutta Conference on the ground, among others that "the issue immediately before us is not and should not be unity but peace." But assuming there is a substantial difference between unity and peace, whoever has ruled out peace questions from the Calcutta Conference? Dr. Ansari himself has made practically the same suggestions about peace bureaus as have been offered by the "Hindustan Times."

Another ground suggested by the paper is more significant. It says that the Congress "cannot allow all shades of communal opinion to be freely and effectively represented in it." Again, "It is impossible to expect that the section which now dominates the Congress would allow the extremist views on both sides to be fully considered." In plain words the fear is that the Congress will not accept extreme communal views. The Congress will not, if only because the extreme views of the two communities are almost diametrically opposite and irreconcilable. Any lasting compromise will be the result only of mutual concession. If so, what the "Hindustan Times" urges as the weakness of the Congress is its strongest point. The mentality of the "Hindustan Times" gives point to Mr. Iyengar's appeal to the people to view things a little more nationally and a little less communally. It remains now for the All-India Congress Committee to press on with its work with the aid of such specially invited leaders as choose to accept the invitation. If it fritters away its time in petty internal disputes, it will have justified in a measure the prejudices of the communalists. But we hope the A.I.C.C. will achieve with at least as much success now as it did last time in Bombay. In that hope we cordially endorse the appeals of Dr. Ansari and Mr. Iyengar to our leaders to muster strong at the Conference and resume their efforts for peace.

AN EPITAPH ON DYARCHY

Reuter's London correspondent has carefully edited the debate on Mr. S. Sinha's paper on Dyarchy read before the East India Association, London. Yet his report of the debate makes it fairly clear that even the best champions of the Reforms in India find it hard to say a really good word for dyarchy. Their praise is halting, negative and apologetic. Sir Henry Wheeler said that the Minister was not quite powerless. Dr. Paranjpye spoke enigmatically on the dependence of the success of dyarchy on the personalities of the Governor, the Minister and the Secretary, a good illustration of damning a thing with faint praise. The only clear and outspoken opinion was that of Sir Patrick Fagan, a Punjab ex-Civilian, who said that dyarchy attempted the impossible. Mr. Sorabji complained that dyarchy had never a fair chance. In a sense it is true. The poor thing has been disowned by almost everybody entrusted with it, all hoping it would die soon. It was an unnatural thing used for the unnatural purpose of disguising autocracy as democracy. It could not possibly have a chance because it did not deserve one. The faint praise bestowed on it during the debate may be compared with the verdict of those who had more to do with the Reforms and who were fully quoted by Mr. Sinha. Lord Birkenhead called it a "pedantic and hide-bound" system. "I abominate the system" said Lord Curzon. To Sir Reginal Craddock it was a "hybrid" system which "cannot continue". Sir William Marris thought it "a cumbrous confused system having no legal basis." Sir Henry Wheeler himself said some years ago that if dyarchy worked at all it worked "creakily." Poor Mr. E. Villiers was so disgusted with the whole show that he said he would not be an M.L.C., again under the present Reforms. Almost every Indian Minister decried dyarchy before the Muddiman Committee. The Raja of Panagal has since sworn vengeance on dyarchy.

Further criticisms are superfluous. The debate itself was like flogging a dead horse or a futile attempt to revive it. If anybody protests that dyarchy is still seen working, to him we have to tell the plain truth that it is not dyarchy that is working but it is the old bureaucracy with the paraphernalia of dyarchy. Dyarchy has succeeded to the extent that the Transferred half became or was made by the Governor suppliant to the Reserved half. From this point of view Dyarchy has never had a chance nor will ever have. It has been said as the last apology for dyarchy that a better alternative has not been suggested. Scrapping the "Reforms" and complete provincial autonomy are two alternatives and the only two. Let the Statutory Commission choose. Meanwhile, dyarchy is dead and only awaits a decent burial. The above opinions will constitute an appropriate epitaph on dyarchy.

VERY INCONVENIENT

King Feisul of Iraq is reported to have left for London on Thursday with the object of securing a revision in the Anglo-Iraq treaty of last year and of pressing the claims of his country for entry into the League of Nations. Now this is extremely inconvenient for Great Britain. The good King Feisul does not come to her like Santa Claus at Christmas. On the contrary his visit will embarrass the Foreign Office unless like King Fuad of Egypt he can be cajoled into willingness to agree with the British point of view in regard to Great Britain's noble work of civilisation. This consists, of course, as any text book of British Imperialist development testifies, in raising other races to the level of what Britain regards as a superior civilisation. The Iraquis consider that in affording them the benefits of this progress through the military and financial clauses of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty, they stand to lose while Britain stands to gain. They hold that the opportunities they are entitled to enjoy for developing their country on the lines which they settle must not be interfered with by British policy and they regard very justifiably the claim of Iraq to enter the League of Nations as a necessary condition for the international recognition of her independence.

Now it is curious that in Iraq just as in Egypt, Britain complains that in all the matters of real independence and freedom from control from Britain, there is always a little "misunderstanding" on the part of the nationalist element in these countries. But the hope of Britain always is to "samjao" what she calls the "sane and level-headed" moderate elements of the population whether in Egypt or Iraq. An Anglo-Indian says, for example, "there are many Iraquis who view the Geneva institution with suspicious eyes and who are disposed unreservedly to trust to the support of Great Britain rather than to put confidence in the mixed assembly at Geneva." So the Iraquis, are assured that Codlin is the friend not Short, that Britain is their guide, philosopher and friend and not the League which is such a mixed lot of jabbering quarrelsome people that they are worthless to give genuine sincere advice to Iraq. The Iraquis know better, however, and King Feisul if he returns to his country after having given in to Britain is sure to have an uncomfortable time of it.

REFUSING TO LEARN.

Lord Olivier is much slower to learn—or unlearn—than Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He still believes in the justice of imprisoning the Bengal political prisoners without a judicial trial. Writing in the "New Leader" he justifies his policy—he sanctioned the Bengal Ordinance—on the ground that the prisoners were not ordinary political prisoners but "persons against whom there was evidence that they were engaged in organising or assisting in the preparation of acts of violence and intimidation which could not be dealt with by the ordinary law." It is easy to trump up a charge or magnify an offence to take shelter under a convenient law. But the main objection to the policy of detention is not that men sucer for political offences but that they suffer without a regular judicial trial. It is begging the question to say that the detenus' offence was for more serious than common sedition when that offence is not proved at all. It is a preposterous plea, almost verging on contempt of court, that the detenus' offences "could not be dealt with by the ordinary law". That law is drastic enough. But despots have ever preferred extra-judicial devices.

THE RIGHT PERSPECTIVE.

In the October issue of "Foreign Affairs" Mr. J. T. Garratt formerly of the Indian Civil Service, discusses the problems of Indian Self-Government in a manner which indicates that he has taken some trouble to understand and largely to appreciate the point of view of the educated Indian. He views the "problems" in right perspective when he says that "it is certain that India will never be 'educated up to Home Rule' by a long series of grudging concessions." He is on the right track, too, when he warns his countrymen that "it is useless to adopt the attitude that it is impossible to help people who cannot make any definite proposal because they cannot agree on one." He points out the disconcerting fact which Die-Hard politicians in England love to forget that in case of Ireland before the treaty "the same difficulty was experienced." We hope such kind of analysis of the Indian case for Self-Government by experienced administrators like Mr. Garratt, although Indians cannot wholly agree with it, commands the interest and attention of the British people.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY;

PROPAGANDA FOR DOMINANCE OF BRITISH I M. S. MEN.

NORMAN WALKER • "VISITATION"

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

In my two previous communications on Medical Education in Bombay, I considered in detail the various charges levelled at the heads of the Medical Faculty and of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, by the Editor of the "Times of India", in an editorial on 28th July last and I tried to show how unjustifiable and untenable they were; I trust I have succeeded.

While discussing the question of education proper, I had stated that "It would be time enough to discuss the doings of the General Medical Council, when its reports on Indian Universities, would be placed before the public", and I had concluded by saying—"I really wonder if all this belittling of the present Medical Faculty and the present-day Medical Education in Bombay, is solely in the interests of the Indians; or is it intended to prepare a case for again introducing and perpetuating the I.M.S. at the Grant Medical College!" At the time I wrote in that way, I had no inkling nor hope that my inference would receive support from the very Report of Sir Norman Walker on Indian Universities, submitted to the Secretary of State for India, on July 11, 1927. Now that I am in possession of a copy of the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council held on Monday, July 25, 1927, on which the reports of Col. Needham and of Sir Norman Walker, are entered, I propose to consider and discuss them in some detail.

SIR NORMAN WALKER'S REPORT

While discussing the history of medical education in India, on page 2, Sir Norman Walker states:—"Until quite recent days, Medical Education in India was directed and controlled by the Indian Medical Service. 'That it is so good and in many respects it is excellent'—(compare and contrast this with the "Times" vilification)—is almost entirely due to the zeal and energy and the versatility of that service." On page 3, he mentions:—"All the Professors were Presidency Medical officers. 'These Professorships were keenly sought after', for, in addition to providing congenial work to the ambitious, they carried with them the probability of 'lucrative private practice'. There were 'no whole-time Professors': everyone had and to this day has, definite civil duties added to his professorial ones, and 'very rarely was there any' suggestion that either these or private practice interfered with professional efficiency!"

A DAMAGING ADMISSION.

Sir Norman Walker waxes eloquent when he contemplates the achievements of the Indian Medical Service. There is no praise too great for it. In effect he says—Look and contemplate! What a Grand Service it is! What zeal and energy and what versatility it has shown! Nothing daunted them in the discharge of their duties. Even though suffering from the disadvantage (almost unbearable burden!) of 'lucrative private practice', there was very rarely any suggestion that private practice interfered with professorial efficiency! Sir Norman Walker, apparently, is a man of unlimited faith and great charity; but certainly he is pathetic in his simplicity, when he expects others to believe him. I almost suspect, he himself was afraid of believing in the spotless beauty of the picture he created and he was constrained to add:—"The only comment I feel bound to make is that the 'Professors' of the fundamental subjects (Anatomy and Physiology) 'too often regarded them as mere stepping-stones' to the clinical chairs; and as a consequence, 'little research work was done' in India in these subjects." What a commentary on the versatile Indian Medical Service and what a damaging admission! And the tragedy of it all is that Sir Norman Walker was apparently driven to make them,—one would like to think—by the dictates of his conscience.

If Sir Norman Walker had only contented himself by giving this handsome certificate to the I.M.S., perhaps it would not have mattered much; but he does not stop there. On page 4, para 2, he states:—"It seems not unreasonable to 'conjecture' that the members of the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council, when they first recognised an Indian Degree in 1892, had in their minds that although they did not know much about the conditions of medical education in India, the teachers and examiners were all men who had been educated in British schools, and would carry on under the same traditions under which they themselves had been educated." I wish to emphasize the fact that Sir Norman Walker permits himself the luxury of a conjecture so that he may explain away the recognition of the Indian medical degrees without any annoying inquiries, so long, by suggesting to himself the happy thought that were bound to be carried on by the I.M.S. traditions of education in British schools

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IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(BY MINOO R. MASANI.)

I.

Before the breach of diplomatic relations with Russia, at a time when Commander Locker Lampson's was yet a voice crying in the wilderness: "Clear out the Reds!", various enterprising touring-clubs had planned summer tours to Russia. But ours proved to be the only party from England which actually visited the country. My companions were a fellow-student who had been in Russia as a member of the Quaker Relief Mission during the famine years and who could speak Russian, two women and two men—all either Trades Unionists or members of the Labour Party. Our visit, therefore, had in spite of itself a certain political significance which we did not dream of till the reception we got everywhere forced it on us. We spent three weeks in the Soviet Union, and I shall attempt to summarize my impressions of this very interesting visit in four parts—Leningrad; Moscow; the Nijni-Novgorod Peasant Fair and Kiev; the various factories we visited and the general economic and political situation.

LENINGRAD

Our first stop was in Leningrad—perhaps better known in India as St. Petersburg or Pertograd. Once the capital of the great Russian Empire, it has been,—since the Soviet Government threatened by the Polish army shifted to Moscow,—the head of a small province to which the city itself supplies two-thirds of the population. The consequences of this change stare one painfully in the face in the form, for instance, of huge dilapidated buildings once occupied by the Tsar's 'entourage'.

Leaving our investigations in the social and political fields for Moscow, we spent our three days in Leningrad in conversing with all sorts of people and in absorbing the Russian atmosphere. Our reactions to Leningrad were conflicting and, therefore, all the more interesting. To my student-friend, it was an entirely different city from that in which he had worked in 1922. The railway-siddings full of wrecked locomotives, the crowds of homeless, starving people in the streets, the dilapidated buildings with their shutters up—which were stamped on his memory—were all gone now. To me, it was the nearest I had got for two years to an Indian city—the bad roads, the insanitary condition of the public conveniences, the haggling 'izvoschik' reminiscent of our Bombay victoria-wallahs.

Our hotel—the 'Angleture'—once one of the best in the Tsar's capital,—was a ghost of its former self. The rooms and the furniture were in a state of perfect neglect. The Leningrad City Soviet (corresponding to the Bombay Municipal Corporation), which owned and ran all the hotels and 'cafes' in the city, had no money to spare for keeping the hotels up to 'bourgeois' standards. They were quite good enough for honest proletarians! If anyone wanted luxuries, he had better go to the Grand Hotel—a concession to 'bourgeois' tastes—and pay prohibitive prices for his comforts!

THE PALACE OF LABOUR

One of the finest buildings in Leningrad is the Palace of Labour—once the residence of a Romanoff—now the home of the Trades Unions. At the entrance is a striking statue of Lenin, above it a red banner with his words: "Trade Unions are the School of Communism." I may interrupt here to remark that no building, no office, no shop, no school-room, no 'cafe' is complete without a portrait or statuette of the dead leader. This manifestation of hero-worship would be wearying to the eye were it not that almost every single portraiture presented Lenin in a different light or pose. And yet in spite of this variation, it was always the very same Lenin—stirring, urging and commanding.

The Museum in the Palace of Labour is a very interesting historical representation of the organization of the Russian workers. We saw there the relics of the fierce struggle of the Unions to maintain their existence—whether legal or not. There were the proofs which printers had censored (a forestalling of the action of the "Daily Mail" printers on the eve of last year's General Strike), and the passports they had forged for their members. What struck me most in the Museum was that the Menshevik (Right Wing) leaders were given unstinted credit for their work. Their portraits were more numerous than those of the Bolsheviks, and even the priest Gapon, suspected of being an 'agent-provocateur', had his portrait and life-story.

THE NEW RICH

The shops of Leningrad were a great surprise to me. It was not the window-

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Significant Move.

The ratification by the Persian Mejliss on Thursday of the Perso-Soviet Security and Neutrality Convention is a significant move on the part of the Persian Cabinet. It indicates a desire on its part to assert the independence of Persian outlook in regard to what the country thinks it best for securing itself against foreign aggression. Persia is no longer willing to remain in the helpless position of being browbeaten by Britain on the one side or bullied by Russia on the other. The partition of the country some years ago by these two powers for purposes of exclusive political influence, the evils of which Persia remembers but too vividly, will be impossible under present day administrative methods in Persia and in view of the fact that the Government of Persia is for all practical purposes now run in consonance with the wishes of the people. British diplomacy cannot view the closer relations between Persia and her northern neighbour with equanimity and it will very probably not be only for the purpose of asking the Persian authorities to allow through transit to British air companies that Sir Denis Bray will shortly visit Persia after previous consultations with the Viceroy.

Penalising Child Marriages.

In the Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram will ask leave to introduce a Bill prohibiting child marriages among the Hindus of this Presidency. The Bill seeks to punish any person who knowingly takes part in or gives consent to the marriage of a Hindu boy under sixteen or a Hindu girl under thirteen. It is evident Mr. Jairamdas wishes to provide against the risk of the similar Bill of Mr. Harbilas Sarada in the Assembly being defeated. Besides, his Bill goes a little farther than Mr. Sarada's Bill as it raises the girl's age of marriage to thirteen. But neither Bill goes far enough and may be accepted only as a first legislative attempt to raise the age of marriage. Nor do we see any satisfactory reason why the Bill should be confined to the Hindus when there are several Muslim and Christian groups amongst whom child marriages still prevail.

The Way the Wind Blows.

Bills like these may well be introduced in every provincial Legislature, for there they have a better chance of success. At any rate they will rouse healthy discussion in every province on a vital topic of social reform. The pernicious system of child marriages thrives only on apathy. It cannot survive vigorous agitation. The passage through the Baroda Legislative Council of the new Bill raising the marriageable age of boys and girls to eighteen and fourteen respectively is not only one further step towards reform but it also shows which way the wind blows. Another clear indication of the present trend of opinion is the large number of meetings and conferences organised by women themselves. The splendid rally of the women of Bombay on Thursday to welcome Mr. Sarda's Bill is neither the first nor the last of its kind. With commendable zeal the Bombay ladies resolved to raise the marriageable age of boys and girls to 21 and 16 years respectively. This should certainly reassure those in the Assembly who wanted to guage public opinion before, supporting Mr. Sarda's Bill.

A Reactionary Resolution.

It is neither surprising nor very edifying that the Corporation should pass a resolution in favour of extending its term of office from three to five years. Only one member is reported to have specifically suggested that, if Government accepted the proposal, it should be made applicable to the present Corporation. But the wish must have been shared by many others. It is possible Government may accept the proposal but it is doubtful if even the present Council would do so. The proposal is thoroughly reactionary. The mover of the proposition said that the change would save the Corporation Rs. 70,000. If the term of office were further raised, there would be further saving. But even the supporters of the proposition would then urge that there are other considerations even more important than financial. These may be remembered in the present case too. All over the world municipal elections are triennial or more frequent. This is necessary to maintain close and frequent contact between the municipality and its electorate. Several electorates have even the power of recall. The need for such contact is greater in India now because we are in transitional times and are moving pretty fast, constitutionally and otherwise.

Amazing Disproportion.

The Development Department of the Government of Bombay is not the only Department where the actual expenditure seldom tallies with the original estimates. In the Bombay Port Trust also this tendency is not altogether absent as is evidenced by the figures of cost incurred in connection with the deepening of the mail steamer Berth at Ballard Pier. The original estimate made in 1923 for this purpose was Rs. 2,72,000. It was revised by the Trustees this year at Rs. 3,31,764. Within a few months, however, the final revised estimates submitted by the Chief Engineer jumped up to Rs. 5,64,847! The Trustees at their last meeting sanctioned this final revised estimate. One may concede that in a work of this nature it is difficult to prepare an approximately correct estimate of cost, and contractors would hesitate to accept such work except on the basis of actual cost plus a percentage for profit. But all this is not a complete or satisfactory explanation of the amazing disproportion between the original and final estimates.

ENGLAND HOSTILE TO INDIA

"MOTHER INDIA"---AN INSPIRED BOOK.

INDIANS TO BE BOYCOTTED FROM ROYAL COMMISSION

DR. SAPRU AND MR. SINHA INTERVIEWED

It is not always that the English mail brings so many big people in a single voyage as it did yesterday. The waiting office of the "Mole" had become a centre of considerable attraction for crowds of people wro were expectantly watching the arrival of the P. & O. liner, s.s. "Rawalpindi." The Marquis of Linlithgow and several other members of the Royal Agricultural Commission, Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. S. Sinha, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, (Senior) Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. G. Sethi, the Advisor to the Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, Sir Alexander Chatterton, the novelist, and many others wro came yesterday by the English Mail were warmly received at the "Mole" by a number of their friends and admirers.

The members of the Agricultural Commission sailed straightway for Karachi without landing at Bombay. A steamer was kept in readiness to take them to Karachi where they will restart recording evidence. It is expected that the full report of the Commission will be ready for publication within 6 months' time. Dr. Sir T. B. Sapru left for Cawnpore last evening by Calcutta mail. Mr. S. Sinha will proceed to-day by Calcutta mail.

Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who had been to Europe on a holiday trip returned to India on Friday morning by the English mail after an eventful tour in England and on the Continent.

MOTHER INDIA" PROPAGANDA.

Interviewed on board the steamer, S. S. "Rawalpindi" by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" Dr. Sapru expressed unqualified indignation at the most mischievous and scandalous propaganda that was carried on in England and elsewhere with a set purpose on vilifying India in the eyes of the civilized peoples of the world and creating impediments in her way of achieving full measure of responsible government. Speaking about Miss Catherine Mayo's book, "Mother India," Dr. Sapru, in spite of his quality of self-possession, could not hide his feelings of extreme disgust and abhorrence.

MAIN THEME IN HOTELS.

The people in this country, he said, had not the least conception as to what amount of harm that book had done to India in England and other countries of the West There was not a single hotel, continued Dr. Sapru, either in England or on the Continent in which the damnable contents of that book did not form a subject of discussion. There ought to be no two opinions about the fact that that publication had done and was still doing the greatest damage to India, and especially to the political aspirations of the people of India. Go to Paris, to Berlin, to Budapest or even to a furthermost city like Constantinople, you cannot help being annoyed at the mischief that this book has been doing.

AN INSPIRED PUBLICATION.

Dr. Sapru believes in the heart of his heart that the book is undoubtedly an inspired publication manoeurved by people with vested interests in India. It is intended to subserve the sinister purpose of a deep-laid political movement. Dr. Sapru laid stress on the fact he had noticed during his tour that the book was poisoning the public opinion in the West about India. No single book, nor for the matter of that any single movement, had done such an immense damage to India as the present publication of Miss Catherine Mayo. Dr. Sapru contended that the Indian press had not at all treated the matter with the amount of seriousness which it deserved. A challenge was given and it was the first and foremost duty of Indians to take up that challenge and vindicate to the world their honour and the glory of India. Dr. Sapru favours the idea that every allegation made by the authoress of the book must be rebutted by writing a special book as a telling reply to the "Mother India". They had to take up, he said, every challenge and meet it boldly and ably. They had besides to reckon with the unknown hand behind the book.

HOSTILE ATMOSPHERE.

Asked to relate his experience of the political situation in England in connection with the political affairs in India, Dr. Sapru remarked, without the least hesitation, that he had never found England more hostile to India's aspirations than it was at present. He felt very sorry that there was no organised agency in England like the British Indian Congress Committee in olden days to carry on propaganda on behalf of India. On the contrary, in howsoever small a degree, the propaganda which was going on in England was much against the interests of India. Dr. Sapru knew very well that even if they organised such a body, it would not at once be able to make its word heard in the English press but he hoped that by constant and persistent efforts, it would be able to remove some gross misapprehensions from the minds of those English politicians and public men who were not prepared to receive most one-sided and at times perverse news which was supplied to them by many a retired administrator and governor.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Speaking on the prospects of the forthcoming Statutory Commission, Dr. Sapru gave his considered opinion that there was nothing hopeful or complimentary about the British attitude in the matter. Day after day, the opinion was gaining ground in England that there ought to be no Indian on the Royal Commission. The total exclusion of Indians from the Commission was explained in certain quarters as a political device to make it possible for the Commission to arrive at a unanimous report. Dr. Sapru would have no commission at all rather than have a commission from which Indians would be deliberately excluded.

NO CHANCE FOR CONSERVATIVES.

Asked as to the possibility of the Conservative Government retaining its office and power after the forthcoming general election, Dr. Sapru went on to say:—"One leading Liberal statesman and one leading Labour statesman whom I saw and with whom I discussed the situation at some length told me that whatever might happen, the present Conservatives were certainly not coming into power and it was probable that Labourites would get into office once more though again they would have to depend upon the good will of the Liberals to retain their power. That will, in fact, be a powerless Government and so far as India is concerned I cannot build too much either upon Labourites or Liberals getting into power". Dr. Sapru believes, however, that the Labour government would not be so hostile towards India as the present Conservative government is.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

Further discussing the question of the personnel of the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, Dr. Sapru continued:—"They may appoint a Commission of their own choice. In fact, I was told by some distinguished Labour leaders that two seats on the Commission have already been offered to the two representatives of Labour" In the opinion of Dr. Sapru, the present British Government will try to soothe the feelings of their countrymen by combining on the Royal Commission the influential political elements in the country. Concluding Dr. Sapru laid considerable emphasis on the necessity of propaganda in England on behalf of India.

VICEREGAL INVITATION.

It is understood on good authority that Dr. Sapru has been invited by the Viceroy to meet him on the 5th of November to discuss an important and urgent matter. Dr. Sapru left Bombay on Friday evening for Cawnpore by the Calcutta mail. It is expected that he will see the Viceroy on the day appointed for the visit.

WANTED FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

MR. S. SINHA INTERVIEWED

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, who also arrived in Bombay by the English Mail steamer s.s. "Rawalpindi," interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" said that during his stay in England came in contact with a fairly large number of members of Parliament of the three leading parties, Conservative, Liberal and the Labour.

Had you any discussion with them regarding India affairs, asked our representative, to which he replied that apart from recouping his health which was one of the main objects of his visit to Europe, the other chief object he had in view was to discuss with leading members of the House of Commons the question of the Statutory Commission for India. The Conservative members had naturally ample confidence in Mr. Baldwin's Ministry and believed that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India would between themselves do the right thing at the right time. whatever that might be. The Liberal members were at present too weak and disorganised to influence the question in any way but so far as he could judge they were inclined to hold that the Commission should be appointed in the near future and that it should have on it a fair representation of the Indian community. So far as some of the prominent Labour members were concerned, they were in favour of an early announcement of the appointment of the Commission, but they seemed to him to be of opinion that it should be composed purely of British Parliamentarians and that there should be no Indians on it.

LABOUR MEMBERS' REACTIONARY VIEWS.

What is the reason of the Labour Members taking such a view?— They conveyed to me that it is pretty well-known what the Indians desire in the way of an extension of Reforms. They said that they

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS

COLOSSAL IGNORENCE IN EUROPE

MR. SETHIS ON INTERNATOINAL CONFERENCE

Mr. G. Sethi, Advisor to the Indian Workers' Delegate at the 10th Session of the International Labour Conference held recently at Geneva returned to India by the s.s. "Rawalpindi" on Friday after an eventful sojourn in England and the Continent. Speaking to a special representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. Sethi said it was a painful surprise to him to find colossal ignorance prevailing both in England and the Continent about the actual condition of the miserable workers of India, in spite of the very close relations that exist between this country and England and in spite of the fact that several labour leaders and members of the British Parliament had come to India, stayed and gone back. Put in a nut shell, this is the outstanding impression that Mr. Sethi has formed after his having come in close touch with the Trades Union Movement in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Mr. Sethi seems to have been well impressed with the work turned out by the International Labour Conference; however, he corroborated the statement made by Mr. Giri, the Workers' Delegate, that the cause of the Indian workers went very much by default because of insufficient representation by advisers who could not take part in the discussion on all the three important questions affecting the welfare of the workers. As it was, one of the questions had to be dropped from the programme of the Indian Delegation.

SICKNESS INSURANCE.

Mr. Sethi, as adviser to the Indian workers' Delegate, sat on the committee which considered the question of compulsory insurance of workers against sickness. In spite of the strong opposition of the delegates of the Government of India to a problem of such vital importance to the famishing workers of India, it met with favourable reception at the Conference and a resolution on this subject was adopted. Mr. Sethi pointed out, with great force, to the Committee on Sickness Insurance of the International Conference that if there was any country whose workers badly needed the support of sickness insurance institutions on a national scale, it was India and it had to be seen as to how the Government of India were going to give effect to the international convention adopted at Geneva.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE

After the deliberations of the Geneva Conference were over Mr. Sethi spent a few months in studying the Trade Union and co-operative movements in the industrial towns of Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and England. He attended the International Federation of the Trades Union Congress at Paris and the British Trades Union Congress at Edinburgh as a fraternal delegate of the All India Trades Union Congress. Being the Secretary of the Steel Workers' Union of Jamshedpur, he attended as a fraternal delegate the International Metal Workers' Conference which was also held at Paris.

BAN ON SOVIET DELEGATES.

Mr. Sethi seems to have been well impressed with the Edinburgh Conference of the British Trades Union in spite of the ban on the Soviet Delegates. The business-like manner in which the deliberations were conducted convinced him that the leaders of the British Trades Union Congress would be able to carry on the Government of their country with success and credit. He, however, could not associate himself with the ill-advised policy of banning the Soviet delegates from attending the Conference.

Though somewhat reluctantly, Mr. Sethi confessed to our representative that British Trade Unionists were very particular about "the British way of doing things". They would not brook any extrnal influence over their policy.

EUROPEAN LABOUR'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

The Inter-national Federation of the Trades Unions held at Paris, according to Mr. Sethi was still more impressive. About 24 countries were represented. He was struck by the rapid strides that Europe was making in the organisation of Labour. There was also a keen interest to know the conditions of Indian workers and help them in all possible ways in their amelioration and organisation.

MISJUDGING INDIAN CONDITIONS.

The parting words which Mr. Sethi addressed to our representative were an indictment of the holiday-tourists and pleasure-trippers from India. He said, "there is one thing I want to point out. It is that a very wrong notion about India prevails in Europe. Europeans judge India by the luxurious and extravagant way in which our fastidious princes and wealthy Indian visitors to Europe spend their time there. They won't believe me,--even the leaders of Trades Union and Labour movements, who ought to have known Indian conditions better, won't believe me,---when I mentioned the appalling condition of the hard-worked and ill-paid workers of India."

LABOUR M.P.'S VISIT.

Mr. G. Sethi informed our representative that Mr. Mardy Jones, a Labour M.P., would be visiting India in November on a Labour Deputation for studying Labour conditions in the Far East. The deputation has not included India in their programme, however, Mr. Mardy Jones has been asked to go through this country.

MR. SETHI TO ADDRESS MEETING.

Mr. Sethi will address the members of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. at the Union premises, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, on "Labour Movement." Mr. S. H. Jhabwala will also address the gathering.

NEILL STATUE REMOVAL

MADRAS COUNCIL REJECTS RESOLUTION

MADRAS, October 21.

In the Madras Council to-day the resolution urging the removal of the Neill statue was rejected by 67 votes 29.—A. P.

MESSAGE TO THE NATION.

SIR K PRASAD CONDEMNS COMMUNALISM

"LIVE AND PROSPER IN THE SAME LAND"

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Oct. 20.

Contributing an article under the caption "Message to the Nation" to the annual number of the Rahbari, Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, President of the Nizam's Executive Council, deplores the present Hindu-Muslim tension and the poisonous atmosphere in the country, and expresses wonder as to the cause, when both communities are destined to live and prosper in the same land. Every progressive nation, considers the Maharaja, ought to learn the lesson of unity, which is the law governing the moral life of peoples. The unity established during the non-co-operation days resembled a gigantic mansion raised on frail pillars, which collapsed along with the failure of the movement, and now, assaults and murders form the order of the day. The Maharaja attributes Hindu-Muslim friction to Sangathan and Tabligh activities. He finds no need for changing one's Faith, as God exists in every religion, and as He is not so narrow-minded as to forgive the sins of followers of only a particular religion. Sir Kishan finally exhorts both communities to enjoy and utilize the rare of nature to their motherland, and to cease to be a thorn on each other's side.

AMIR'S DEPARTURE TO EUROPE

DISCUSSION ABOUT ARRANGEMENTS

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Sir Denys Bray, the Foreign Secretary, and Sir Francis Humphreys, British Minister at Kabul, who is now here, are both leaving Simla next Saturday. They will meet H. E. the Viceroy on his tour at Pathankot and probably discuss with His Excellency the arrangements to be made in connection with the journey of the Amir of Afghanistan through India to Europe. As already announced Sir Denys Bray will sail from Karachi on 30th October on a visit to the Persian Gulf while Sir Francis Humphreys will return to Kabul. The object of the visit of the Government of India's Foreign Secretary to the Persian Gulf is not definitely known.—A. P.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST PANDIT INDRA

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

DELHI, Oct. 21.

The case against Pandit Indra (editor of "Arjun") under Section 153 A. I. P. C. was resumed to-day before Mr. H. D. Bhenote, Additional District Magistrate when the remaining four prosecution witnesses were examined and the case for the prosecution was closed. The Magistrate framed three charges under Section 153 A. I. P. C. against the accused who pleaded not guilty. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

RUSSO-PERSION TREATY CONFIRMED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The Teheran correspondent of "The Pioneer" states that the Russo-Persian treaty of neutrality and non-aggression recently signed at Moscow was ratified by the Mejliss on Thursday.—Free Press.

The Chairman, Exhibition Committee, the All-India Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore, has announced that "The Bombay Millowners' Association made a very effective display of their exhibits, which attracted considerable attention during the Exhibition. The exhibits were awarded three silver medals."—A. P.

REMOVAL OF TIME-LIMIT

MR BOYAJI EXPLAINS

PUTTING DOWN ILLEGAL COTTON TRANSACTIONS

NOT A NOVEL DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY

The flutter created in the local cotton market by the new move on the part of the Board of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., to remove the time restrictions for trading, has not yet subsided. There is much to be said on both sides of the question. With a view to ascertain the object of the Board of the East India Cotton Association in taking such a drastic step as the present one our special representative had an interview with Mr. G. Boyaji, the partner of Messrs. Langley and Co. who is a member of a Board having got many years' experience of the local cotton market and who is also credited with having taken prominent part in the matter. Following is the brief explanation which Mr. G. Boyaji gave in support of the resolution adopted by the Board.

OUT OF TIME TRANSACTIONS.

There was no denying of the fact, Mr. Boyaji went on to say, that a number of members of the East India Cotton Association were indulging in out-of-time and hence illegal transactions despite the time restrictions imposed by the rule of the Association. Everybody knew full welll that the numerous transactions of this kind were going on and yet nobody could come forward with necessary evidence to spot the defaulter and, enable the Board to take any disciplinary action against him. The evil, far from being checked was continuing to grow. There were only two courses open to the Board, either to stop wholesale the out-of-time transactions by bringing defaulters to book or to remove the time restrictions and give validity to every transaction occuring any time during the 24 hours of the day. In the interest of those members of the Association who scrupulously obeyed the rulings of the Association it was necessary for the Board to take some definite step in the matter to fight out the ever-growing evil.

ON THE HORNS OF DILEMMA.

The first course viz. to stop the firm from doing out-of-time transaction was impossible owing to the practical difficulty that nobody would come forward with sufficient evidence to prove the breach. The Board was put on the horns of the dilemma and could not see their way out of the difficulty. They were, therefore, compelled to adopt the second course viz. to remove the time restriction for trading and thus give validity to transactions done at any time during the course of day and night. This was done only in the larger interests of the members of the Association which it is the duty of the Board to serve and not for any other reasons.

NOT A NOVEL DEPARTURE.

Speaking on the merits of the case, Mr. Boyaji said that so far as the removal of time restriction was concerned it was not such a departure from what the Bombay Cotton Market has experience of, as people tried to make out. For some years ago the market used to be open not only the whole day and for some hours at night but even on Sundays and other holidays.

Mr. Boyaji gave his opinion that, owing to the peculiar geographical position of Bombay in order to be realy in line with prices ruling in America and Liverpool the cotton market here should be open at night. Opening quotations from the New York cotton market of the world were received in Bombay after about 9 p.m. at night, the close being received at about 2. a.m.

Mr. Boyaji concluded by saying that the Board had to accept a lesser evil viz. the removal of time limit in order to fight with a bigger evil viz. the out-of-time and—illegal transactions and to remove hardships of those members who were loyal to the Rules of the Association.

IN JUSTIFICATION OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

B N R AGENT'S APOLOGIA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in a lengthy communique refutes the statement of the President of the Labour Union. The communique adds that in 1922 the Chief Mechanical Engineer drew attention to the relatively high number of employees in certain railway workshops, and he had been fully alive to the needs of the case since then and the administration had been systematically reducing the number of employees instead of increasing the staff as asserted by the President of the Labour Union. But for the extreme lenience of the settlement allowed by the Administration after the strike in March last, not only might a substantial reduction in the superfluous establishment been effected, but a large number of inefficient workers could have been got rid of. They were however allowed to remadin and for the maintenance of essential services during the strike, it had been necessary to recruit men with the result that their number reached the unprecedented figure of 11,100 men.

The Agent further repudiates the allegation that the administration is unpopular. He adds that the Government communique has already fully explained that it is impracticable to proceed with improvements and at the same time keep men in excess of the requirements and although the railway administration has thought it necessary to point out the inaccuracies contained in the statement of the Labour Union, it has no intention of entering on a prolonged controversy on a highly technical subject through the medium of the press. —A. P.

SEARCH FOR A CONVENTION

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRADE BARRIERS

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Geneva.—The International Conference on trade barriers held an animated discussion on the draft agreement which showed that generally French, German and Italian delegates were in favour of a clear and precise convention involving a restricted number of States, while the British and American delegates wanted a convention comprising the largest possible number of States. Sir Sydney Chapman referring to the suggestion of Herr Trendelenberg that certain products which were very important for purposes of defence should be excluded from the restrictions strongly urged that the convention should cover for certain countries at any rate certain products and plants which they regarded as vital for purposes of defence.—Reuter.

The Cawnpore Arya Samaj has passed a resolution expressing its feelings of deep regret and resentment at the recent attack on Swami Satyanand at Lahore and further requested Government to punish real culprits who might be behind these assaults on Hindu workers.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOOD-

CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Free Press of India understands that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have appointed a special committee to enlist the co-operation of the general public to formulate an effective plan of boycott of British goods.

To celebrate the Detenu Day the Congress Committee are making vigorous preparations and invitations have been sent to all ex-internees to attend the celebrations. —Free Press.

SIR LAMING WORTHINGTON EVANS.

VISIT TO INDIA ABANDONED ?

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "Daily Express" understood that the proposed visit of Sir Laming Worthington Evans to India may be abandoned.—Reuter.

TEMPORAL POWER OF POPE

RESTORATION IN ITALY IMPOSSIBLE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rome.—Writing on the Roman question Foglio d'Ordini, the official organ of the Fascet Party declares that any discussion of the restoration of the temporal power of the Holy See even on a reduced scale is out of question in the Fascist Italy.—Reuter.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO KING. FEISUL

LONDON, Oct. 20.

King Feisul was met at Victoria Station by the Marshal of the Diplocatic Corps representing King, representatives of Colonial Secretary, Colonial Office and Air Ministry, Sir Henry Dodds, Sir Ellis Kadoorri and Son. His Majesty accompanied by Jafar Pasha Rout Bey and the Diplomatic Agent for Iraq held a short reception at which various presentations were made after which he departed to the Hyde Park Hotel in a carriage sent from Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

HINDU MURDERED BY PATHANS

DELHI, Oct. 21.

News has been received in Delhi that a Hindu of Peshawar was brutally murdered in Suleman Khan, a suburb of Peshawar by a number of pathans.

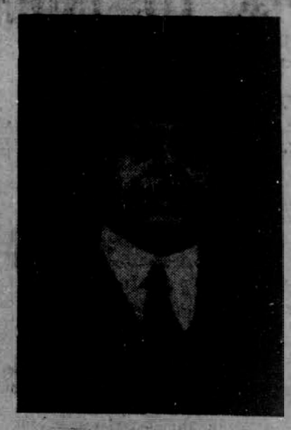
The police have arrested many suspects.—Free Press.

PRINCE MEHMED SEYFEDDIN DEAD

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Nice.—Death has occurred of Prince Mehmed Seyfeddin, son of Sultan Abdul Aziz.—Reuter's Special.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS BY MAIL BOAT "RAWALPINDI"



"Chronicle" Photos.
The Royal Commission on Agriculture returned to India on Friday by mail boat "Rawalpindi." The Marquis of Linlithgow the Chairman is seen in the centre of the group. (2) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (right) and Mr. S. Sinha, Ex-Executive Member of Bihar and Orissa Council (left). (3) Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who also returned to Bombay, by yesterday's mail boat.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONTRACTOR.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS' DISCOVERY

SEVERAL EMPLOYEES PUNISHED

In view of the statements which have appeared in certain newspapers the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay has published the following note for general information.

From information given by certain Councillors, it was discovered that a contractor for the construction of the footpaths, was neglecting to build the foundations of the said footpaths is accordance with the specification laid down in the Contract which he had signed. This contract specified 4" of cement concrete as the foundation, whereas the contractor was found actually to be using very little cement at all and metal of an inferior quality. The same contractor held a contract for similar work last year, and as the result of the discovery made, portion of the work done last year in various places were excavated and it was found that the quality of that work also was not up to the specification, so far as the foundations were concerned. As a result of these discoveries one Sub-Engineer has left the Municipal service, an Overseer has been also fined and the mistry in immediate charge of the work has been re-dismissed.

FOUNDATION FOR ROADS ALRIGHT.

It is intended to compel the Contractor concerned to complete the work strictly in compliance with the terms of his contract. It is to be noted that dificient foundations hitherto discovered are in respect of footpaths only, where the foundations are considerably less important than under the roadway itself, where a failure of foundations would have a very serious effect upon the durability of the road. Up to the present, those concrete foundations beneath the roadways which have been specially examined have been found to be satisfactory; but further enquiries are in progress.

MUSLIMS' PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the Islah-i-Wakf Committee a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in Madanpura (Gallabah Street) opposite Labour Union Office to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. The meeting will requet the Trustees of the late Mohamed Sabu Siddik not to buildd the Industrial School for the poor Muslims at Matunga where there is no Muslim population but somewhere nearer the Muslim centres such as Madanpura, Kamatipura, Nagpara, Agripada, Byculla, etc.

BUDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A., to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Nair Building, Lamington Road. The subject for the class will be "Is Buddha's Nirvana, the Summum Bonum of Life on a plane of being Higher than the Moral." The "Dhammapada" class will also meet on the same day at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Bart., arrived in Bombay by S. S. "Rawalpindi" on Friday morning. As he was in a very bad state of health, Sir Cowasji was brought down from board the ship in an invalid's chair and was taken to his bungalow at Napean Sea Road. He was accompanion by the Hon. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior) and Lady Cowasjee.

ENGLAND HOSTILE TO INDIA.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

were aware that even the moderately minded political classes in India desire Provincial Autonomy and much larger powers to be possessed by the Assembly than it has now. And in the circumstances they think that it would serve no useful purpose to have Indians as members of the Commission.

If that be so what would be the good of the Royal Commission? I take it that the object in view as contemplated by the members I have referred to, is that the Commission should work out a scheme which may so far as possible go to satisfy the demands, at any rate, of those sections of the Indian community who may be expected to be satisfied with a fair and reasonable advance.

Then I take it that according to these members it is the British Parliamentarians and not the Indian leaders who are more competent to work out such a scheme? That is decidedly the view they seem to take.

Did you hear anything during your stay in England about the appointment of the Commission? I have been informed by several members of the House of Commons including more than one ex-Minister that the personnel of the Commission composed entirely of British Parliamentarians had been definitely fixed upon before Parliament was prorogued in the first week of August last and that the announcement was to have been made before the prorogation.

INDIANS AS ASSESSORS.

Why was the announcement not made then? That I cannot say, but I have reasons to believe that the agitation set up in this country at the time by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru backed up as it was by the "Statesman" of Calcutta to the exect that the Commission should have on it a fair representation of the Indian community, induced the authorities to stay their hands and made them to re-consider their position in regard to this question. I venture to think that the matter is still receiving consideration. On my arrival here this morning I have seen statements in the Bombay papers that his Excellency the Viceroy is convening a Conference at Delhi on the 5th of November. I do not knw the objects of the Conference but I for one shall not feel surprised to learn that one of its principal objects is to persuade Indians to accept a Commission of British Parliamentarians only provided the Indians are privileged to be associated with it as assessors or co-opted members.

BOYCOTT THE COMMISSION.

What are your personal views about Indians in the Statutory Commission? That is whether they should consent to work as assessors and co-opted members and not as members proper? It is difficult for me just at present to express any definite opinion on this point as it has not yet been disclosed as to how, in what way and to what extent the Indians will be associated with the work of the Commission by being taken on as assessors or co-opted members. If they are to perform the same functions which persons who are called assessors do in lower courts in the trial of sessions cases, then I would rather that no Indian associated himself with the Commission in that capacity. I am strongly of opinion that the Indian members of the Commission should have precisely the same powers and status as any other member and I would not advsie any Indian leader to consent to work on the Commission in any capacity other than that of equal status, equal power and equal privileges as that of the members chosen from Great Britain. It is not the name that matters but the responsibilities of the office and the power and status appertaining thereto.

What are the prospects of the next General Elections?—The Labour leaders whom I saw seemed to me to be strongly of opinion that the general elections will take place not later than October next year. In fact it was on this assumption that two of the eminent Labour leaders, I am told, refused to accept seats on the Statutory Commission, because that body will have probably to come out to India in October 1928 when the elections will be taking place.

In view of the General election is the Conservative Government likely to appoint the Commission earlier?—My calculation is that the Commission will be announced either in November next when the Parliament meets for the Autumn session or at any rate early next year. But it will very much depend on the Government which will be in office or in power at the time when the Commission's report is submitted, as to what advance India is likely to have in the matter of political reforms.

SINISTER ORGANISATION.

Coming to Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" our representative asked:—"What are the effects of this publication on the British public?—Whatever the objects Miss Mayo had in writing her book, there can be no doubt that it has been utilised by the enemies of Indian political progress on a very large scale for propagandist purposes against the extension of political reforms in India. I had it from more than one member of the Parliament that every member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords had been supplied with a free copy of the book. I myself saw Conservative and other political book depots making all possible effort to secure for the book a large sale. Copies of it were found by me and my other friends circularing broadcast in Germany, France, Switzerland and other countries and the book has received an amount of advertisement and puffing in periodicals and journals which its intrinsic merits do not entitle it to. From all these I am satisfied that there is some sinister organisation which has been utilising it purely for propagandist and anti-Indian purposes.

NEED OF FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

It it not strange that one single book should damn a whole nation? There is nothing in it to be surprised at. In my opinion the Indian National Congress made a most grievous mistake in abolishing its London agency, the "British Committee" of the Congress and its weekly organ called "India," the result of which is that there is now no organisation in London to challenge and discredit the many mis-statements and mis-representations uttered and printed intentionally and unintentionally in Great Britain about things and affairs. Indian and the greatest need of the say from the Indian stand-point is in my opinion the establishment on sound financial lines of a well-conducted organisation in London with an organ of its own for the dissemination of correct data and sound information about India and for correcting and contradicting the many mis-statements, generally mischievous and unfair, which appear in the British periodicals and journals and which have now begun to culminate in the appearance of such books as Miss Mayo's "Mother India."

MAYO'S BOOK--A DIRECT CHALLENGE

WILL YOUNG MEN OF INDIA TAKE IT UP?

Prof. Ganguli, a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, who returned to India on Friday morning with several of his colleagues on the Commission, was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" in connection with the situation in England regarding India in general and the work of the Agricultural Commission in particular. He criticised Miss Catherine Mayo's "Mother India" from a different angle of vision. He concurred with the "Manchester Guardian" in believing that the book was of a type that England should forget and India should remember. There was no party he had attended, he said, where he was not asked to give explanation of some allegation or other contained in the book. In Prof. Ganguli's opinion, the book was a direct challenge to India and all Indians and especially the youth of India ought to take up that challenge. If he had his own way and means, he would reprint the book with the comments of Mahatma Gandhi and others and distribute the copies among the young men of India so that the challenge might be taken up and ably met. Prof. Ganguli was for a constructive criticism that would lead India to a higher aim. There was no donbt, he said, that the book had become a by-word in almost every English home. It had done a great injury to Indian interests abroad. Wherever an Indian travelled in Europe, the phantome of "Mother India" was always after him. The remedy for the evil, Prof. Ganguli went on to say, was in the rousing of the consciousness of the youth of India.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Speaking on the prospects of the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, Prof. Ganguli assured our Representative that every effort would be made to arrive at a unanimous understanding on all vital questions connected with the agricultural industry. There was a belief in certain quarters, he said, that everything was all right in India, and no change was required in the existing system but he was sure that that belief would not weigh in the least with the Commission. Speaking for himself he would be more than pleased if only 50 per rent. of his expectations were realized.

THAT SEALED COVER.

VICEREGAL INVITATION TO DR. SAPRU

No sooner had S.S. "Rawalpindi" cast its anchor on the Bombay Harbour on Friday morning, than a cover was presented to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is most reliably understood that it is an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy to attend the proposed informal Conference that is being arranged in Delhi. This last invitation to some extent unmasks the mystery surrounding this latest Viceregal endeavous. The fact that accepted communal leaders have not been invited, and prominent political leaders, including the President of the Indian National Congress, have not been requested to attend an informal Conference is made much of in political circles. The inclusion of Dr. Sapru has prompted the bold statement that the whole business is essentially political.

ROYAL COMMISSION EVIDENCE

TO BE OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Volume ten comprising the evidence taken by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India will be officially published in London.—Reuter.

PROMOTION OF CIVIL AVIATION

DR BANERJI PROCEEDING TO EUROPE

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.

One more step has been taken by the Government of India for the promotion of civil aviation. They have deputed Dr. B. N. Banerji, M.Sc., Ph D. (Cantab)) meteorologist, Civil Aviation, Karachi, to get firsthand knowledge of European meteorology with particular reference to airship services. Dr. Banerji is proceeding by the mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" to England and from there, will go to Norway to work in Professor Bjerkne's well known meteorological institute. He will also visit Germany to study the upper air and kite work in Berlin and Lindeberg.—A. P.

LABOUR IN OTHER LANDS

MR. SETHI'S EXPERIENCE

Mr. G. A. Sethi, the Adviser to the Indian Workers Delegate to the International Labour Conference who arrived from Europe on Friday morning was accorded a hearty welcome at a public meeting held in the Servant of India Society's Hall under the auspices of the Provincial Committee, All of the India Trade Union Congress. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided.

In opening the proceedings of the evening Mr. Joshi said that Mr. Sethi had gone to Europe firs to attend the International Labour Conference as Adviser to Labour delegate from India. He served on one of the most important Committees namely the sickness Insurance Committee of the Conference and thence proceeded on a tour to Switzerland, France, Germany and Belgium, with a view to study the labour movement in those countries. He attended the International Federation of Trade Unions in Paris as also the British Trade Union Congress at Edinbourough as a Fraternal Delegate from the All India Trade Union Congress.

Continuing Mr. Joshi, said that Mr. Sethi had acquitted himself very creditably and had put forward Indian labour's point of view very bodly, and correctly. There was no doubt that the experience and knowledge gained by him in Europe would be very useful and would greatly benefit the labour movement in India.

WESTERNERS' UTTER IGNORANCE.

Mr. Sethi in his reply said that the labour organizations in Europe had impressed him very much and had inspired in him a new hope and a new faith. He had learnt much from his tour in the different countries and would try his utmost to make use of it in the cause of labour movement in India. What pained him most was the utter ignorance of the Westerners about labour conditions in India. They were judging India by the extravagance shown by Indian Prin- in Europe. Mr. Sethi hoped in due course that false notions would be driven away from their minds.

After Mr. Sethi was garlanded and the audience treated to refreshments, the function terminated.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

BURMA INDIAN CHAMBER NOMINATES MR NAROTTAM MORARJEE

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

The Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have nominated Mr Narottam Morarjee as employers' delegate for the next International Labour Conference. In addition to the Burma Chamber, Mr. Narottam has been nominated by the Bombay and Calcutta Indian Chambers and two associations of Karachi. The only other name put forward so far is that of Sir Ness Wadia, the Bombay Millowners' nominee.—Free Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA MEETS

SEQUEL TO ASSAULT ON HINDU LEADERS

DELHI, Oct. 21.

A meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held here on 6th November to discuss the situation arising out of the recent murderous attacks on Hindu leaders. Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Moonje are expected to attend.—A. P.

ANOTHER RAID IN CAWNPORE

CONGRESS WORKER'S HOUSE SEARCHED

CAWNPORE, Oct. 21.

The house of Mr. Kailash Behari, lately a teacher in the Cwnpore national school and a local Congress worker, was raided by the police at Bithour in Cawnpore district. Mr. Behari was not in at the time of the search.

It would be recalled that Mr. Munilal Awasthi, headmaster of the same national school was arrested and is at present in lock-up.—Free Press.

54 STOWAWAYS IN A SHIP.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN BALLAST TANK

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Fremantle.—The Dutch steamer "Almskerk" arrived here with 59 Chinese stowaways who were found unconscious in a ballast tank. It is believed they boarded the ship at Port Said.—Reuter.

LT KOPPEN IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Lt. Koppen, the Dutch Airman, arrived in Calcutta this afternoon (2 p.m.) covering 900 miles from Bangkok in 6 hours. On arrival, he made arrangements for the protection of his machine at the Dum Dum police station and proceeded to Calcutta. He will stop here to-night.—Free Press.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS

A press communique has been issued, intimating that tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant General, Madras, the Accountant General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Thursday the 27th October up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 1/2 crores.

PIRATES' RAID ON "IRENE"

12 OF THE BAND CAPTURED.

THRILLING STORY OF RESCUE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Hongkong.—A British warship has captured twelve of the band of pirates who seized the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's vessel "Irene" bound from Shanghai to Amoy and took it to Bias Bay. The captives as also officers and the crew of the steamer have been brought to Hong Kong. The "Irene" is still at Bias Bay and the warship is standing by. The Navigation Company states that submarine has been engaged by pirates whose settlements at Bias Bay are now in flames.

THRILLING CAPTURE.

The capture of the pirates and the rescue of the crew of the "Irene" was effected under thrilling circumstances. The "Irene" was flying the Chinese flag and its Norwegian captain Johnsen with other officers was taking breakfast when pirates appeared and shot the Chinese steward who was waiting on them, overpowered officers and robbed passengers. They overawed the crew whom they ordered to proceed dead slow in order not to reach Bias Bay before dark. Submarine L-4 which was engaged in exercises off the Bias Bay observed that the "Irene" had no lights and flashed order "Stop" which "Irene" disobeyed. The submarine at first fired blank and then placed shell into the "Irene's" engine-room disabling its engines. After this submarine's searchlights revealed that people were leaping into water from the decks of the steamer. The submarine steamed alongside and picked up the people struggling in the sea. Meantime "Irene" was ablaze and a heavy swell was rendering the rescue work very difficult. H.M.S. "Magnolia," "Stormcloud" and "Delhi" which were exercising in the vicinity hastened to the spot, but the submarine, by acts of magnificent gallantry, had already packed itself with 222 survivers with whom it proceeded to Hong Kong. Hitherto 324 out of 258 persons on board the "Irene" have been accounted for. All the passengers were the Chinese.—Reuter.

THE CHANNEL HOAX AND AFTER

MISS GLEITZE STARTS TO SWIM

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The London typist, Miss Mercedes Gleitze, started from Cape Gris Nez at 23 minutes past four this morning on an attempt to repeat her channel swim in view of Dr. Logan's hoax. A score of people are accompanying the swimmer in a boat including pressmen and two doctors brought by Mr. Sidney Hirst, Secretary of the Amateur Swimming Club who stated that it was imperative that a medical man should be present to judge when the limit was reached as the ordeal was of very dangerous kind owing to colodness of water.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE IDEALS

VISCOUNT CECIL OPENS EDUCATIVE CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Viscount Cecil's campaign for educating public opinion with regard to the League ideals opened at Caxton Hall, to-day, with an address which largely attacked the argument that the British Empire could afford to regard European troubles and dangers with detachment. Viscount Cecil gave instances of the obscure origins of past disputes which had, ultimately, involved Great Britain in war. He pointed out that fourteen shillings out of every pound of taxation was due to past wars or preparation for new wars. He asserted that Britain had hitherto held back from the movement of European nations in favour of arbitration, though she was generally ready to accept arbitration after a dispute had arisen. —Reuter's Special.

VISCOUNT CAVE TO RETIRE?

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The probability of early retirement of Viscount Cave owing to ill-health is mentioned by the "Daily Sketch" which also expresses the opinion that Lord Birkenhead may resume office of the Lord High Chancellor and be succeeded at the India Office by Sir Arthur Steel Maitland.—Reuter.

MASTER TO BE PROSECUTED

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Sydney.—The Customs authorities at Fremantle have been ordered to prosecute the Master of the "Almskerk" for allowing prohibited immigrants to enter Australia.—Reuter.

The case filed under Section 124-A against Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, M.L.C., Secretary of the Hindu Sabha and editor of the "Mahavir," for an article on a speech of the Viceroy, was taken up by the City Magistrate of Patna on Friday. The sub-inspector of police who filed the complaint said that he thought the article to be seditious.—Free Press.

NATIVE PROBLEM IN AFRICA

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN ACT: AN EXAMINATION.

BY NORMAN LEYS.

On September 2 the "Manchester Guardian" printed a Reuter telegram from Nairobi reporting a speech by Sir Edward Grigg, the Governor of Kenya. One sentence reads—He gave an account of his stay in South Africa and Rhodesia, where, he said, he had gained valuable information concerning the methods adopted in those countries for dealing with problems similar to those of Kenya." A telegram from Maritzburg to the "East African Standard," dated August 15, said that Sir Edward and Mr. Amery had been making speeches there. In one of them Mr. Amery said "Rhodesia had become the pivot for the fulfilment of Rhodes's dream of Africa British from end to end."

The meaning of these aspirations for Eastern as distinct from South Africa may be ascertained from the examination of an Act of the South African Legislature which comes into force this month. This "Act to provide for the better control and management of native affairs" begins by making the Governor-General, a term corresponding to the Crown in this country, "the supreme chief of all natives in the provinces of Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State," and gives him the power to "appoint any person as a chief or headman in charge of a tribe" and to "depose any chief or headman." A later clause lays it down that "no legal proceedings in regard to the ownership, occupation, or acquisition of land shall be instituted or maintained against the chief of such tribe" except with the consent of the Governor-General. These sections turn native authorities from tribal representatives able to give free expression to tribal opinion into mere creatures of the Government with autocratic power over their subjects.

TRIBAL AREAS.

Next follows a section which empowers the Governor-General to "define the boundaries of the area of any tribe, and from time to time alter the same," and to "divide existing tribes into one or more parts or amalgamate tribes or parts of tribes into one tribe, or constitute a new tribe, as necessity or the good government of the natives may, in his opinion, require." He—that is, of course, the Government of the Union of South Africa—may also, "whenever he deems it expedient in the general public interest, order the removal of any tribe or portion thereof or any native from any place to any other place within the Union upon such conditions as he may determine, provided that in the case of a tribe objecting to such removal no such order shall be given unless a resolution approving of the removal has been adopted by both Houses of Parliament." It will be observed that individuals have no right of objection. So that under this law the Government may, at pleasure and without alleging anything against a native's character or behaviour, confine him for life in any place it chooses.

The section on land lays it down that "the Governor-General may at any time appoint a Commissioner for the purpose of investigating and determining the rights of occupation or ownership of natives claiming to own land, in respect of which a deed of grant or title has at any time been issued." A later clause provides that "any person deeming himself to be aggrieved to any decision of the Commissioner" may appeal to a specially appointed board of three persons, "whose decision shall be 'final.'" This section enables the Government to obliterate any native's rights in land even if he has acquired or inherited a freehold with a full legal title, and it deprives him of the right to appeal to the ordinary courts of law in defence of his title.

A later section empowers the Governor General to make regulations with reference to, "inter alia," "the prohibition, control, or regulation of gatherings or assemblies of natives, and generally for such other purposes as he may consider necessary for the protection, control, and improvement and welfare of the natives, and in furtherance of peace, order, and good government." This section enables the Government to prohibit any meeting of natives, public or private, arbitrarily, without giving any reason. Just what other interferences with ordinary rights and liberties are covered by the last words quoted above it is impossible to guess.

A further section runs: "The Governor-General may by proclamation in the 'Gazette' create and define pass areas, within which natives may be required to carry passes, and prescribe regulations for the control and prohibition of the movement of natives into, within, or from any such areas." This section enables the Government to make the natives go where it likes and stay where it likes.

A SWEEPING SECTION.

Finally, there is a section that ordains, first, that, "any person who utters any words or does any other act or thing whatever with intent to promote any feeling of hostility between natives and Europeans shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to a fine of £100, or both." And, second, that any magistrate if he suspects the existence of "anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it will afford evidence as to the commission of any such offence, or anything as to which there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is intended to be used for the purpose of committing any such offence," may have the thing searched for and, if his suspicions are confirmed, have it destroyed or confiscated. He may also deport from South Africa any person convicted under this section who was not born there. The effect of this section will be appreciated only by those who are aware that in South Africa language that would be thought innocuous in the mouth of a European is considered criminal in an African, so that, for example, that demand for equal rights will be held to promote feelings of hostility, as in South Africa it certainly will; while for a European to assert that, as the constitution of the Dutch Reformed Church states, Africans are inherently incapable of the rights and liberties proper to Europeans will not be held to be an infringement of this Act, although everyone knows that among educated Africans it promotes the angriest feelings.

This Act was specifically contrived to cope with what is a new portent in South Africa, a trade union for Africans, which has rapidly grown to a membership of nearly 100,000 and an income of £12,000. The deportation clause is specially aimed at its leader, who is a native of Nyassaland, where the education he got from the Mission of the United Free Church of Scotland is more liberal than any that can be got elsewhere in South or East Africa. This Act is the coping-stone of the policy which is embodied in the Colour Bar Act that prohibits natives from engaging in certain skilled trades, and in the measure that deprives the natives of the Cape Province of the restricted franchise they have hitherto enjoyed. There is no sign in South Africa of the beneficial measures which the authors of this policy professed to intend, such as the additional land promised in the Act of 1913, so that in the Transvaal the 543,485 Europeans still hold 110,450 square miles, while the 1,544,151 natives hold 3,887. It seems quite certain that the Government will have no difficulty in making use of this new Act to destroy the African trade union. We shall then see whether any Africans are the stuff of which martyrs are made.

The pivot of British Africa, as Mr. Amery calls Rhodesia, has just passed into law a measure similar to the one described, although it is less outrageously arbitrary. With all this as back-ground some remarks of Sir Edward Grigg during an interview at Capetown last July acquire a special significance. The "East African Standard" of August 20 thus reports him:

"I have at one time or another visited all the other great Dominions, and most of the colonies of the Empire as well, but South Africa stands in a special relation to Kenya, as a very much older civilisation, and as the Governor of Kenya I cannot fail to learn much which would help me in the task which I am taking up in a few weeks' time. After all, the essential problem of both countries is the same—a virile white race superimposed on a much larger native population. They were already, in Kenya, under a great obligation to the South African Government for the willing assistance it had always given to them in the solution of their problems. . . ." He firmly believed that in the understanding and the co-operation of the various white communities scattered up and down the African continent lay the future of the white race.

In a second article evidence will be offered to prove that in a very few months, unless British opinion effectively expresses itself, our Government will hand over the control of affairs in British East Africa as a whole to its resident European population, with the same inevitable results that we have seen to follow that policy in South Africa and Rhodesia."—"Manchester Guardian."

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TESTIMONIAL.

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"MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA"

MR. CHAMAN LALL EXPLAINS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Reserve Bank feast is over I notice that the scullery maids are busy washing-up the plates. Some of the dirty water is bound to be splashed about. That, indeed, is inevitable. But my excuse for this reluctant rejoinder is that although we have every right to hold divergent opinion, we have, I shall not say no right but certainly no excuse to suppress the truth. In your leading article entitled "Mendacious Propaganda" in the issue of October 7th 1927, there appear two statements about my motion for the adjournment of the House on the Reserve Bank question which are not clever enough to be humorous and not serious enough to be childish. Firstly then you state "and the adjournment motion moved by Diwan Chaman Lall was really promoted by the emissaries of Sir Basil Blackett". Realising the damaging definitiveness of this statement you say secondly "the Congress member from the Punjab was only an unconscious vitim of official strategy." I thank you for this anaesthetic execuse. But a couple of days later an anonymous gentleman signing himself as "One Who Knows" splashes a little more definitively in the dish-water. This is the passage which I am constrained to quote in extenso.'

"The Bombay Chronicle had been well to warn our public men against the extraordinary propaganda that has been going on in favour of Sir Basil Blackett's latest scheme for the Reserve Bank Directorate. Ever since Bill was dropped at the instance it is alleged of the Secretary of State there has been a great deal of very clever stage-play to manoeuvre the Assembly into a position where the elected representatives of the people would go on their knees and ask Sir Basil Blackett to give India a Reserve Bank at almost any price. The astute Finance Member knows very well that Indian politicians of every shade of opinion will strongly resent any interference by the Secretary of State with the power supposed to be vested in the Assembly. . . . . There was even talk of a vote of censure being moved by no less than the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. Evidently, after they returned home, many of these members found, on recollection, that, in their enthusiasm for the defence of constitutional rights, and in their zeal to condemn the supposed action by the Secretary of State, they had allowed themselves to be carried away too far. In any case, it was reported that the Swaraj Party was not going to move a censure resolution. But this did not suit the books of our very astute Finance Member. He wanted that vote of censure for the enormous effect it would have outside the Assembly. Nothing could impress the Indian public with the greatness of their loss in being deprived of a Reserve Bank, and the enormity of the supposed action of the Secretary of State as such motion would. Therefore, censured he would be at all costs. One may leave it to the public, too guess what wire-pulling went on behind the scenes, but it succeeded in getting Diwan Chaman Lall to move the adjournment of the House, as a vote of censure on the question of the suspension of the Reserve Bank Bill, inspite of the wishes of the bulk of the Swaraj Party. The 'Englishman'—thus describes it:—'Though lobby conspiracy seemed to be finally against proceeding with this motion Diwan Chamman Lall forced their hands and was able to carry his motion without even a challenge of a division from the Government benches. For this insubordination, he would have normally been taken severely to task by his party but he was able to save his skin by taking his stand on the fact that the party was committed in principle to defeat the Government as often as it could.' Let the readers read, mark and inwardly digest the meaning and significance of the above paragraph. We are told that there was a conspiracy to prevent the motion being proceeded with. What was the motion? It was a censure on the Government of India and through them on the Secretary of State, and we are seriously told that men like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar or Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai, were anxious to save the Secretary of State and the Government of India from such censure, and therefore, conspired to prevent the motion being proceeded with. Can fooling go any further? Then, we are gravely told that Diwan Chaman Lall was able to carry his motion without even a challenge for a division from the Government benches. Wonderful? Is it not? Not even a challenge to a division? Is any further proof needed to show, who conspired and to what purpose? Is it not clear that Sir Basil Blackett wanted a censure motion very badly, and that it was he that conspired to get it inspite of the leaders of the popular party?"

If it were merely a matter of opinion I would not waste a pencil-point by being drawn into this controversy But here are insinuations dressed up as statements of alleged facts and reckless charges dressed up in the cloak of malicious ignorance. What is the purpose behind it all? I do not know. My concern is merely to place the facts upon record. The motion for adjournment was originally scheduled to be moved by the leader of the Congress Party. For that reason no leader of any other party had given notice of a similar motion. It is false to assert that the censure motion was moved "inspite of the leaders of the popular party." At 6.30 p.m., on the day previous, I learned of a sudden decision on the part of the leader of the Congress Party as the result (not of a party decision but) of an executive committee decision not to move his motion for adjournment. This meeting was convened without due notice. Four or five people attended. The decision was a majority one. Absolutely on my own authority without the comforting and sustaining advice of "emissaries" and without consultation with a single person, I gave notice exactly at 7 p.m. (that is, within a half-hour of hearing the news.) of my notice for adjournment for the next day. It is false to alloge that this was against the wishes of the bulk of the Swaraj Party as subsequent events conclusively proved. So much for the allegation that my motion was instigated by the emissaries of Sir Basil Blackett. Haing given notice I naturally consulted a large number of my colleagues. Both Mr. M.A. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party (in fact by whose advice the terms of the motion were altered in an important particular) and the leader of the Nationalist Party, Lala Lajpatrai, the former on the first day and the latter on the next day assured me of their fullest support. So much for the insinuation that the leaders of popular parties were anxious not to have an adjournment motion. In fact the article written. "By one who knows" should have been written "By one doesn't know," and then perhaps we would have been nearer the truth. The leaders welcomed this opportunity and they all made. including Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Jinnah, very fine speeches The rank and file marring one or two, welcomed this opportunity and would have voted solidly for the motion. I am not well versed in the art of conspiratorial designs falsely and stupidily to insinuate that there was a conspiracy not to move a motion for adjournment inspite of the evident approval with which your correspondent quotes the "Englishman." It is far more correct, honest and proper to say that there was a desire on the part of three or four members of a hastily convened executive committee of the Congress Party where the decision was a majority one to defer the question of an adjournment motion. And Mr. Srinavas Iyengar himself was in the minority—the minority which desired to press the adjournment motion, thus compleating the trio of leaders of popular parties in the Assembly who considered that a motion for adjournment was desirable and should be moved. When the rank and file of three popular parties with two or three exceptions, when their titular leaders, when even the European non-official group had agreed upon the desirability of a censure motion, it seemed to me to be the height of procedural absurdity that the wishes of the House should be thwarted by a group of three or four individuals who took the contrary view at a hastily convened executive meeting at which all executive committee members were, for the want of the notice, unable to be present. And it was a matter of very great constitutional importance to us. Students of constitutional history know that since 1870, the interference, in the course of pending legislation, by an absentee Tamerlane sitting in Whitehall has been a source of acute controversy. And if the rumour was correct that Sir Basil Blackett had tendered his resignation on this issue then I am, was and shall continue to be in the mood to wish him more power to his elbow. The Congress Party was never consulted in regard to the withdrawal of the contemplated motion for adjournment. When consulted it stood to a man in favour of that motion.

I am proud of the fact that the motion was carried without a division. Your 'knowing one' pounces upon this and rather irrelevently and maintelligently concludes a conspiracy, instead of intelligently and relevently concluding that there was overwhelming unanimity in the House over this question. Does he not know that on that very day the Skeen Committee motion was similarly passed without a challenge from the Government. and are we to conclude that inspite of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief laying emphasis on the undesirablity of pressing the motion, the Government conspired that it should be passed with unanimity? Such puerility befits only anonymity. In all my experience of journalistic controversy I have not come across a more deliberately dishonest and confused agitation than this. Indian opinion is practically unanimous that the motion for adjournment was desirable. No reputable newspaper has to this day supported the attitude of your correspondents that the motion was not desirable. Your chargrin seems to have adisen one of an unthinkable confusion of the desirability of an adjournment motion because of the withdrawal of the Bill and the desirability of a Stock Holders' scheme. The two are absolutely distinct propositions. The one is a constitutional issue and there is only one opinion about it. The other is a debatable issue and there are many opinions about it. Nohody except a bedlamite would suggest that the passing of the motion for adjournment had given popular sanction to the Stock-Holders' scheme or any other scheme. And it seems to me that it is this confusion that has led your correspondents astray and landed them in the bog of fallacy. The two issues to face are firstly, Is a Central Reserve Bank desirable? and secondly, what form should be given to it? If you do not want a Central Reserve Bank (and I know a few people who do not) well—say so. If you want the right kind of Bank (and I know many of us do) well—press for it. But for Heaven's sake do not go ferreting in unnecessary muckheaps. There are many of them, of various proportions, in the political life of India to-day. Why add to them a parcel of journalistic ordure?—Yours etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

Race View, Golf Road.
Lahore, Oct. 16.

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TIME AS USUAL.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from page 8)

dressing so much as the material displayed. Prices of certain articles seemed prohibitive. There were jewellery shops which might have been transplanted from New Bond Street. Evidently there was a demand for these costly articles which even in England only the well-to-do classes could buy. So also in the places of entertainment. The cheapest seats in an open-air theatre where an operatta was being produced were about two rupees. No doubt there were a few working-class folk in the audience, but the bulk of them were traders called (after the New Economic Policy, to which they owe their existence) 'Nepmen', and technical specialists who, because of their scarcity, are paid amazingly high salaries. We shall return to the question of the New Economic Policy later. But the reader must not conclude that there is a new rich class in existence, because these individuals live in uneasy isolation and can in no sense be said to form a homogeneous class.

LADY ASTOR'S CHALLENGE

In Leningrad, we came across Morton, the English moulder, who last year accepted Lady Astor's offer to pay the passage for any British Socialist and his family who would stay two years in Russia. Morton was anything but regretful of his action. His children like the country and their new school-fellows so much that they do not wish to return to England at all. Morton, who has been employed at the great Putiloff steel works, said that the Russian moulder earned £3-10-0 per week as against the £3-2-0 of an equally qualified English moulder.

We travelled from Leningrad to Moscow by night. In spite of the trains being irritatingly slow—hardly ever doing over twenty miles an hour,—travelling in Russia is very comfortable. This is partly due to the broad guage, which incidentally has militray significance as a means of defence against Polish aggression.

At the Moscow station, we were surprised to see newspaper reporters and camera-men. To them, we were important as being the first British visitors since the break between the two States. From that day onwards, we were constantly interviewed: "What was your impression of—? What 'defects' did you notice, and what suggestions would you make?"

(To be continued.)

The Railway Mandal, Belgaum, has represented to the Government of Bombay to expedite the opening of the railway gate on the Belgaum Khanepur Road. They have requested the Governor to go through the question personally when he visits Belgaum at the end of the month.—Free Press

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THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

EXHIBITION OF MEMENTOS OF HEROES.

DUTY OF THE SURVIVORS.

"A nation having its standing in the world must have inherited something worthy of what it is," said an ancient Chinese politician. In other words it means that the existence of a nation presupposes some national morality in its possession; this property does not lie within the scope of personal explicit interests of individuals nor is it liable to yield to power or favour; but it goes in the way of seeking for righteousness and adapts itself to the need of enverionment, while consistent with the significance of the era. With such qualifications, the nationals would then sacrifice their lives in a heroic manner and set a good example for compatriots to follow in their struggle for national triumph. It is in this order of things that a nation can perpetuate its place in the world. This is not only true in Chinese politics but a universal and perpetual truth.

ATTEMPTS TO REVOLUTIONIZE CHINA.

Under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the pioneers of the Kuomintang already developed this national morality in their attempts to revolutionize China. Each rising has left a significant influence upon the people. Their bravery and devotedness shown in these repeated attempts have been nothing short of a heroic deed. It was due to their confidence in the Leader's priniciples with heart and soul that they often give up their personal aim and pusued the greater aim without entertaining the slightest selfish expectation for rank or riches. Their perseverance and morality has deserved the admiration of our fellow-countrymen and accounted for the great revolutionary accomplishments in the past decades, which are still within our memory. Should we as their survivors have nothing to commemorate their glorious achivements and create a universal belief in their admidable morality? It is feared that the principles set down by the Leader may not be speedily and effectively brought to a success.

DUTY OF THE SYRVIVORS.

In order to awake our nationals to this significance and to hasten the success of national revolution, we have organised the Exihibition in which various kinds of mementoes pertaining to the late revolutionary heroes will be shown to the public. This action on our part is considered as a duty of the survivors and should have the endorsement of all concerned. It is hoped that all articles within the category of the following regulations will be forwarded to the Exhibition so that the spirit of our late revolutionary heroes will be spread among the masses.

MEMENTOES OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

DESCRIPTION.

Articles left by the late revolutionary heroes: as Portraits, Handwriting, Written Work, Ouafits and other mementoes in connection with heroes in the various revolutionary risings.

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ARRANGEMENTS.

All materials, as enumerated above, whether sent from Chinese sources or abroad, must be sent direct to the office of the Exhibition, Nanti (South Bund) Canton, on the followiwng understanding:—

(1) Articles presented to the Exhibition for perpetual show will be acknowledged with a formal receipt. (2) For the articles loaned to the Exhibition for a fixed period, mention should be made of the period intended with remarks whether a photograph of the articles may be taken by the Exhibition. Temporary receipt will be given on arrival of the articles which wil then be placed under the care of Exhibition. On expiration of the Exhibition period, they will be returned on presentation of the receipt or mailed back to the sender's address by post. (3) for written works, if published, a few copies will be required. For unpublished manuscripts, the original or its copy may be forwarded to the Exhibition. For handwriting or other articles which are inconvenient for handling, a photograph may be sent in. (4) For articles which must be carefully handled and forwarded by registered post, the necessary postage will be borne by the Exhibition, but the sender must state in writing to this effect. If the article is too valuable to be mailed, the Exhibition should be thus informed so that it may see its way to adopt some arrangement. (5) Senders should give their full name and addresses in English and Chinese.

All articles received by the Exhibition should pass through the Examination Committee before being exhibited. For any doubtful points, communication shall be addressed to the sender for explanation.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 8)

and then he proceeds to bewail:—"So long almost all the candidates (for the I.M.S.) European and Indian (were) holders of British qualifications. Since 1915, many Indian candidates have been 'selected' for commissions and have not travelled to London to undergo examination and incidentally to pursue further study. With the service regulations, the General Medical Council has of course no concern—(how magnanimous of the Council!). But with the passing of this connection and perhaps still more with the passing of the spirit in which it was worked, the Council is much concerned."

He further continues:—"Medical administration, including provision for 'medical education is now a provincial subject', and the change has been followed by a 'great diminution of European-Indian Medical Service teachers in the colleges everywhere'. Thus in Bombay, there are only two European teachers—Lieut.-Col. Hamilton and Dr. Nunan. In the Municipal College, there are neither officers of the Indian Medical Service nor Europeans."

INDIAN STUDENTS DEFAMED.

How can poor Sir Norman remain unconcerned, when he finds such a disastrous state of anairs in the medical education in Bombay! To him, transfer of Medical Education to Provincial control, and Indianisation of College staffs spell disaster. But we must give him credit for being honest and outspoken about his feelings in this connection. He is either so convinced—I suppose by his own conjecture—or, if you like, by self-hypnotisation,—or he is so constituted that he cannot contemplate any state of things in which any amount of education in British schools with all its supposed or actual advantages and with all their high-sounding degrees and diplomas, and even the hall-mark of I.M.S., can ever lift an Indian up to the level of his European I.M.S. colleague and, consequently, according to him, however well-qualified an Indian may be, he is 'unfit' to carry on under the same traditions under which he himself had been educated. If Sir Norman Walker's contentions are pushed to their logical conclusions,—For an Indian to make good, he must be born a European (British), he must have education in British schools and have British degrees and he must belong to the I.M.S.! I am only emulating Sir Norman's frankness. I grant that Sir Norman is an honest man, but my charge is that he is 'European-I.M.S.-biassed', and he has the mentality of a confirmed one-hard, saturated with race-superiority-complex over everything Indian. He is constitutionally unfitted to be impartial. To him, everything Indian is apparently anathema; the only thing that can ever satisfy him, is to put the control of Indian medical education in the hands of European I.M.S. men. I cannot see any difference in the mentality of those who cannot find even a dozen good Indians fit for higher Army posts and in that of Sir Norman Walker. Why on page 8, he stoops to giving currency to the "common statement—I would call it 'common libel'—that though good in his written work 'the Indian student is deficient in his knowledge of practical work.'" If one is so inclined, one can charge Sir Norman Walker with 'hitting below the belt.' If India had not been a subject Dependency and if the Indians had the right to be on the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, a man of the mentality and convictions of Sir Norman Walker would never have been invited to visit and report on Indian medical education, nor, if invited, would have found courage enough to libel the Indian student as he has seen fit to do with impunity. Indian Universities are, as regards medical matters, under the thumb of politically-biassed British medical men, who are being led by the nose by the 'vested interests'—I mean the Indian Medical Service. Why, Sir Norman himself admits it on page 2 of his Report:—"Col. Needham and I had jointly and severally undertaken the inspection of eight Universities (eleven Medical Colleges) and an inquiry into the courses of study and examination of each. That we were unable to carry out this as thoroughly as we could have wished in a period of four months is not remarkable; but, thanks to Col. Needham's five years' experience as Inspector of Medical Education in India, we were able to do a great deal more than two complete strangers, could have done." Indeed! They have done 'a great deal more'! Col. Needham seems to have coached poor Sir Norman and even hypnotised him into seeing through the I.M.S. spectacles and he must have complimented himself on his having done the work so well.

DICE LOADED AGAINST INDIA.

I would not have concerned myself with the dissection and exposure of Sir Norman Walker's statements, if his indictment had not been so far-reaching in its consequences. The above analysis shows how the dice are loaded against the Indians and I ask—"Is it at all remarkable that Sir Norman has no praise for anything that is not European and I.M.S.-stamped? Any one who is impartial, can see for himself that almost every man and woman connected with teaching in Bombay, including the Indian I.M.S. men,—with a solitary exception or two—not only has had the advantage of education in England, but has to his credit the best British degrees and diplomas and is, in the majority of cases, a proved practical hand; while in a few cases, the men have to their credit exhaustive study of the various educational systems, both in England and on the Continent of Europe, adopted in their own subjects. In some cases, he is, if not the better, at least the equal of his confrere in England, and any day he is far superior to some of the I.M.S. men who preceded him. I can honestly say that the teaching staff of to-day in the Medical Colleges in Bombay, is in no way inferior to what it used to be in the I.M.S. days, and if anything, it is superior in that it has specialists in charge of special departments.

A VISITATION.

I can lay claim to having some teaching experience in London and I make the above statement deliberately; no amount of belittling of the Indian, because he is not European, at the hands of Sir Norman Walker, will convince me to the contrary. It is a great pity that we are not independent in this country, otherwise we could have been at least in a position to extract reciprocity from the General Medical Council. It is the misfortune of a subject race to be so penalised. If we try to raise our voice against the injustice that is being done to us, all that we get in return is the threat of withdrawal of recognition of our Degrees by the General Medical Council. This 'thumb-screw' application is a torture of such a refined nature that there is no help for the poor Medical Faculty and the University, but to submit to whatever terms the General Medical Council dictates and the pathos of the whole situation is that our representatives in the legislatures would not even have an opportunity of protecting us against the encroachment and impositions of our inquisitors. Verily, Sir Norman Walker's visit to India, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for India, has been in the nature of a visitation!

But we cannot afford to remain idle. The question is of such a paramount importance that it behoves the Legislature, the Minister of Education and the University to be wide-awake and take immediate measures to protect the interests of the Medical students.

BOMBAY FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL FUND TO SUPPLEMENT GOVERNMENT GRANT

The Executive Committee, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, at their meeting on 17th October passed the following resolution.

"The Committee approve of the suggestion that Government's policy for reconstruction of the affected parts in Guzerat and Kathiawar be supplemented by this Fund in the following directions:—

(1) Loans, and/or free grants to those who have no agricultural land and whose houses may be under lien to sowkars and money lenders. The figures for these being not available yet, recommendations for this class of help from Government Officers and Volunteer workers should be considered on merits of each case when details are available.

(2) Free grants for those who may not be eligible for free grants under the Government scheme, and have no *visible* means for repaying loans by the ten annual instalments required by the Government announcement. Statements of persons needing such assistance should be called for on the basis of the specimen statement circulated to the Committee with such additional information as may appear to the local worker to be necessary. Such statements to be prepared by workers approved by this Committee for this purpose with the assistance of two local residents at least in each area, and a local revenue officer. Recommendations for assistance in each case should be cautious, and wherever possible, supplementary to assistance by nearest relasives or friends of the person applying for help.

(3) Free grants to persons eligible for Tagavi (loans) from Government, but whose genuine minimum needs may be more than can be met from Government loans. Recommendations for these may be made by Government officers, but the Committee would expect convincing reasons to be shown why Government cannot advance more than they may have done in each case.

Assistance under 1, 2 and 3 above shall be rendered in kind (building materials) as far as possible, and cash shall be given by workers in the affected parts only for the minium amount necessary.

The various forms of assistance enumerated above will be available to taluqdari and inam villages.

In Indian States, Agency Areas and etc., if statements on the lines indicated in (2) above are made available to the Committee, free grants to persons referred to in (1) and (2) would be given as far as the means at the disposal of the Committee permit.

Re. Sind, inquiries to be made of the Commissioner in Sind and of the volunteer workers (Prof. Malkani and etc).. as to the requirements of Sind in this matter."

Persons desiring help in the affected areas on the above lines are informed that on hearing from each village or other area the Committee will appoint the volunteer who will collect information on their behalf. Regarding Indian States and Agency Areas too the same procedure will be adopted, and all communications in this connection should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary of this Fund. It is expected that wherever there happen to be workers representing the Guzerat Prantik Samiti, they will be available to the Central Fund for representation on behalf of the Central Fund in this connection and the applicatns would expedite matters by approaching them for information.

Bombay, 18th Octr. 1927.

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LAW AGAINST CHILD MARRIAGES

A NEW BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

In the next Budget Session of the Bombay Council Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram will ask leave to introduce the following Bill:—

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the age of marriage among the Hindus in the Bombay Presidency. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Hindu Marriage Age Act 192 .
2. It extends to the whole of the Bombay Presidency excluding Aden.
3. It shall come into operation on the expiry of 30 days after the date on which the assent of the Governor-General is notified in the Bombay Government Gazette.
4. Any person who knowingly or wilfully performs the ceremony of or takes active part in or gives his consent to the marriage of a Hindu who has not, on the date of such marriage, completed, if a male, the age of 16 years and, if a female the age of 13 years, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or to a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or to both.
5. No prosecution for an offence punishable under Section 4 of this Act shall be entertained by any court except on a complaint made within a period of two years after the offence is committed by any five adult male Hindus or by the executive committee of any registered society for the prevention of early marriages among the Hindus or of any of its local branches.
6. All offences specified in Section 4 shall be non-cognizable.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS.

The custom of early marriage among the Hindus is not only responsible for the creation of the problem of child widows in India but its effect on the physical and mental development of the youths of a community which comprises nearly three-fourths of the Indian Nation is even more prejudicial to the interests of the country. Enlightened public opinion among the Hindus has therefore been increasingly insistent that this injurious custom should be put an end to as quickly as possible. It is recognised that latterly there has been some progress in the eradication of this social evil but it is also felt that unless public opinion receives the aid of law progress will continue to be extremely slow and many a generation must pass before marriages of immature Hindu boys and girls become a thing unknown.

A COMPROMISE.

A modest attempt has been made in this Bill to come to the assistance of public opinion. My personal view is that the proper minimum age-limits for the marriage of Hindu boys and girls in modern times are those which have been laid down in the ancient scriptures of the Hindus, namely, 24 years in the case of males and 16 years in the case of females. But the general public opinion in the Hindu community has not advanced sufficiently to justify the fixation of these age-limits. The ages of 18 and 14 in the case of boys and girls respectively would probably be regarded as reasonable by most enlightened Hindus to-day. But in attempting to reform longstanding social practices one does not wish to be charged with proceeding too fast. The minimum ages which I have, therefore, fixed for Hindu boys and girls are 16 and 13 respectively. In view of the recent amendment of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code raising the age of consent to 13, it would not be proper to keep a lower minimum age for the marriage of Hindu girls.

It will be noted that the Bill does not invalidate marriages performed between parties below the ages specified in the Bill. Hindu law regards the marriage tie as unbreakable and, therefore, public opinion may not support a measure which attempts such a step. The Bill only provides for a sentence of imprisonment or fine for persons who are actively associated with the performance of marriages of underage boys and girls.

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INDIAN SEAMEN'S RECRUITMENT.

SYSTEM OF BROKERS

The following question was asked by Mr. Syed Munawar in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the article which appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle' of 11th June 1925, entitled "Shipping Brokers— Abolition demanded" by Mr. Archibald Poecock;

(b) whether they have read the article which appeared in the 'Indian National Herald of 1st June 1927 under the title "Sufferings of Un-employed Seamen—Miseries caused by abominable recruitment system;"

(c) the evils that have so far come to their knowledge by means of petition or representations from seamen;

(d) whether they are aware of the disadvantage of the Shipping Brokers system in its various aspects;

(e) if so, what steps they have taken so far to remedy the evils and redress the seamen's grievances;

(f) if not, whether they have considered the recommendations of the Clow Committee and the Government of India's order thereon;

(g) why a period of 5 years since the promulgation of the said order has not been sufficient for Government to abolish the system and to instal a "State Employment Bureau" for recruitment of seamen as suggested by the Clow Committee and the Geneva International Labour Conference of 1920?

The Honourable Sir Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) and (b), Yes.

(c) So far as the Government of Bombay have been able to ascertain, the allegations made against the Shipping Brokers are mainly that they do not find employment for seamen in the order of priority of application, that many of the seamen are kept waiting for years together and that it is only the favoured few that are given jobs. On enquiry, however, many of these allegations have been proved to be incorrect, and in some cases the petitions themselves were found to be not genuine. In a typical instance some of the seamen whose names appeared as signatories to the petition, when questioned by the Shipping Master, Bombay, denied all knowledge of the petition, some had died long ago, and some others were found to have been out of Bombay on the date, on which they were supposed to have signed the petition. The fact that some of the seamen are unable to secure employment for long periods at a time is due partly to the prevailing trade depression and partly to the preference shown by masters of ships, while selecting their crew, to persons who have previously served under them.

(d) to (g) The question whether the existing system of recruitment of seamen in force in Bombay should be replaced by the establishment of an "Employment Bureau" as suggested by the Clow Committee was carefully considered by the Government of Bombay twice—once when the Government of India published their Resolution on the Clow Committee's report and again quite recently. On both the occasions Government came to the conclusion that the existing system of recruitment had on the whole worked satisfactorily and that there was therefore no necessity to replace it by any other system. They are, however, again reconsidering the matter and have asked the Shipping Master if possible to work out a scheme which will transfer the actual work of registration of seamen to the Shipping Master and his Assistants.

"MOTHER INDIA"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I note in your issue of Oct. 15th a reference by Shriyut Lala Lajpat Rai to a portion of the book called "Mother India" stating that a correspondent of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Desai, said, "The British Government cast a greedy eye upon this time-honoured property of the cattle, which could not speak for themselves and which had none else to speak on their behalf, and confiscated it, sometimes with an increase in the land revenue in view, and at other times to oblige their friends the missionaries. This writer then supports his last quoted phrase by the statement that the Salvation Army was once allowed by the Government to take up 560 acres of public grazing ground in Gujarat for farm purposes.... So the whole sin of Mr. Desai consists in referring to the Salvation Army; for that sin Miss Mayo castigates all Indians."

I do not possess a copy of Miss Mayo's book, and have only become aware of the above statement (said to have been made by Mr. Desai,) through the columns of your esteemed paper. I feel very doubtful if a disciple of so sincere a man as Mahatma Gandhi has made such a statement, as any one who has visited the Army's Colony at Bareja can see for themselves, that notwithstanding the fact that so much of the land taken from the Bareja "charo" has been cultivated. The object of establishing the Colony was to alleviate the sufferings of the downtrodden outcasts and untouchables, by giving them an opportunity of raising produce from the land.

I was in Gujarat at the time this land was acquired by the Army. It was largely covered over with bushes, and Indian grass. These harboured a very large number of dangerous reptiles, wild cats and wild boar. The wells sunk in former times had become filled up or had fallen in with only one or two exceptions. The place was a veritable jungle.

The Salvationists set to work and cleared the land. This meant very strenuous labour and considerable expense on their part and eventually good results followed.

With the exception of the little village of 400 souls, with its Day School, Dispensary and Army Hall, etc. practically, if not all, the rest of the land is now owned by those who were originally destitute but have since, largely by dint of their own efforts, become more or less prosperous farmers who own some hundreds of the best cattle in Gujarat, which are grazed on that land and otherwise fed from its produce. Most of the cows look sensible creatures and if they could speak I think they would one and all unite to give a hearty vote of thanks to the Salvation Army for the strenuous efforts it has put forth on their behalf.

Some years ago, during a water famine it was the Salvation Army that took a leading part in establishing cattle kitchens, and later on by putting down a number of agricultural wells. Mr. Desai would know all this, and it seems to me very improbable that he made such a statement. Not only so, but this is the only place in the whole of India and Ceylon where the Army has acquired grazing land for the purpose of a land colony, that in the Punjab having been reclaimed from a desert.

If Mr. Desai did ever so far forget himself as to make such a statement it was certainly very naughty and unkind of Miss Mayo to "tell tales out of school."—Yours, etc.,

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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

ITALY'S TREATY WITH YEMEN.

"Al-Jamiyat" is the organ of a distinguished body like the Jamiyat-ul-Ulama. Some days ago it had, in its columns, published a highly vexatious article against the Hindus and it was natural for the Hindus to have been greatly agitated thereby It is, however, gratifying to see that the editor has expressed his sincere regrets for the same. The matter should now be considered as ended in view of the manner in which the editor has tendered an apology, and persons like the editor of the "Peshwa" should take o lesson from it. ("Bande Mataram").

The Arya Samaj, Delhi, has at a meeting, specially convened for the purpose, expressed its disgust at the publication of Miss Mayo's book, "Mother India", and has requested Government to proscribe it, at least in India, ("Bande Matram")

"Milap" suggests that a book should be written as a reply to "Mother India," showing the fidelity, devotion and integrity of Indian womanhood and that a wide publicity should be given to it in the whole world. The paper further suggests that this work should be taken up by the Congress.

ABOVE COMMUNAL FEELING.

Khan Bahadur Malak Muhammad Husain who has recently been elected as President of the Lahore Municipality, spoke as follows after his election:—"Nothing can give me greater satisfaction than the fact that the Hindus, the Mussalmans and the Sikhs have equally expressed their confidence in me, especially at a time when the mutual relations between the Hindus and the Mussalmans are strained. Our first duty as the Deputy Commissioner has said, should be to make these relations better. I want to assure the members that the Municipality is above communal differences. My own view is that there ought to exist no party in the Municipal Committee. Let the Hindus, the Mussalmans and the Sikhs make one party here. I hope and believe that you, too, will also try to rise above communal considerations, and if you do that, I assure you that the atmosphere of this City will soon become desirable. Our duty is to keep in view the welare and betterment of the City only. I wish to assure my Hindu brothers that they will receive every help from the Mussalmans. They are quite prepared to cooperate with you in everything and I wish to assure you of the same on their behalf." ("Bande Mataram").

HOLY CARPET.

Amir Abdul Aziz has decided to get the holy carpet prepared at Mecca and for this reason skilled workers from Benares and other places have been called to Mecca. The work of the preparation of the carpet will be done under the supervision of Maulana Abdul Qadir of Kasur, Punjab. ("Tauhid").

The Sultan of the Hejaz and Nejd has decided to send Dr. Yosuf Izzaddin to Europe to gain experience in surgery. The doctor will, on his return, be appointed as Inspector-General of Sanitation. ("Tauhid").

Maulana Shaukat Ali has published in the columns of "Hamdard" an earnest appeal to the Mussalmans of India to help the National University of Delhi. In the course of his appeal he states thot up till now the expenses of the Jamea have been borne by Hakim Ajmal Khan and the time has now come when the Muslim community should come forward to help the institution which is unique of its kind. In conclusion, the Maulana hopes that the Mussalmans will make arrangements to send monthly donations for the Jamea.

"I DIE SATISFIED."

"Kaukab-e-Sharq"; the organ of the Zaghlul Party, writes:—"The last worlds uttered by Saad Zaghlul Pasha were: I die satisfied, for I am leaving 1,40,000 Zaghluls behind me." (Roznama-e-Khilafat"). ....

"Al-Ahram" publishes the text of the treaty recently concluded between Yemen and Italy. The treaty contains 7 articles. In the first article, the Italian Government recognises the independence of Yemen; in the second Italy promises to provide arms and ammunition for Yemen at very cheap rate; in the third Italy promises to send experts to Yemen who will be governed by the laws of the land during their tenure of service; in the fourth the Yemen Government promise to give preferential treatment to the subjects of Italy in commercial affairs; in the fifth the Yemen Government promise to co-operate with Italy in the stoppage of slavery The last article provides that the treaty will come into force as soon as it is ratified by both the Governments. ("Roznama-e-Khilafat").

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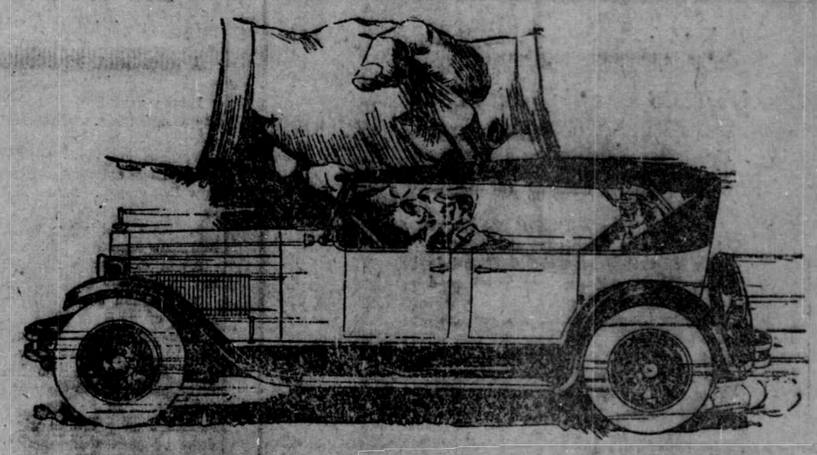

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HEAVY INCREASE IN 1926-27.

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

According to the Annual Report of the Bombay Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1726-27 outbreaks of contagious diseases among cattle occurred in all the Districts and in the City of Bombay. With the exception of Rinderpest the mortality from Bovine contagious diseases has been greater than usual and this may be ascribed to the heavy rains which fell in certain Districts. The total mortality from contagious diseases a however is very much less than in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths was 65,579 and 11,613 as against 74,597 and 26,736 last year Rinderpest was widely prevalent in Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Satara, Dharwar and Kanara Districts. The highest recorded mortality was in the month of May, when 1126 deaths were reported. In the other Districts the disease waws not wide spread The total number of villages affected in the Presidency was 360 in which 15,189 cattle were attacked and 7,002 died.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of inoculations and vaccinations undertaken during the year as compared with the year 1925-26. The decrease was entirely under Rinderpest, the number performed against other diseases showing an increase over the previous year. The work in Hospitals and Dispensaries continued to expand. Seven new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total in the Presidency Proper to 103. The number of cases treated at hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 1,35,299 and medicines were supplied to 45,867 cases for treatment at home. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 124,009 and 39,947.

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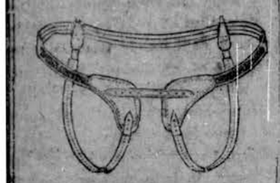

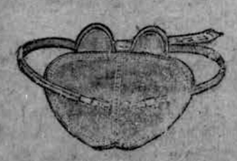

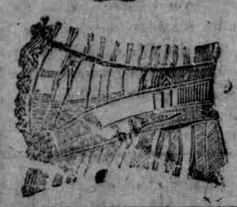

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EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

PROTESTING TOO MUCH

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the representatives of the Corporation or the Excise Advisory Committee have resigned in a body, and some of them have done so after a show of injured innocence as reported in the papers, will they answer the following questions?

(1) Who was it, if not a representative of the Corporation on the Excise Committee, that said that Prohibition in Bombay was a utopian scheme, and it would take at least five hundred years for Prohibition to be introduced here?

(2) Was it not a representative of the Corporation that said that the number of liquor shops in Bombay was not enough to meet what he called the legitimate public demand and wished the number of liquor shops to be increased, insisting that the population of Bombay had doubled since the beginning of the century, until he was silenced by another member who quoted figures from the Excise Administration Reports that the population had not doubled?

(3) Who threw out at the general meeting of the Committee held in September 1926, a proposition to reduce the number of liquor shops in all Bombay by 10 per cent?

(4) Whose votes threw out a proposition to reduce the number of liquor shops in the E., F., and G. Wards by 10 per cent?

(5) Who voted against a general reduction of 5 per cent?

(6) Who threw overboard a perfectly harmless suggestion that liquor shops should not be permitted to exist within two hundred yards of each other, showing thereby that they were wiser than the Government of India who say in their Resolution No. 5086 (Excise) of the 15th August, 1907, "If two or more shops are equally convenient to any considerable number of persons, the fact affords what the Government of India regard as 'prima facie' evidence that the number of shops in that particular area is excessive"?

(7) Who were they that voted against all liquor shops being closed at 8-30 p.m. instead of at 9 p.m. as at present?

(8) Who seconded a proposition moved by a representative of the licensed victuallers that there should be no reduction in the number of foreign liquod shops?

(9) Whose votes came in the way of the amendment to the above proposition that 5 per cent of the foreign liquor shops be closed?

(10) Who was it that proposed that the closing time of refreshment rooms and hotels be allowed to remain as it was?

(11) Who created a fierce opposition to the amendment to the above proposition to have all refreshment rooms closed at 9 p.m. i.e., at the same hour as the country liquor shops—the amendment being eventually carried by a majority of over two to one in the teeth of such opposition?

(12) Who were they that some time ago recommended that the transfer of a liquor shop to another locality but whose recommendation was over-ruled by the Excise Commissioner on public grounds?

And yet several of these gentlemen are reported to have complained to the Corporation that the Excise Authorities paid no need to their recommendations to 'close' liquor shops!

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much!"

Finally I would respectfully suggest to the Excise Minister to publish a full report of the proceedings of that Committee, including the names of those who were present at the two meetings, the original and the adjourned. This will enable the rest of the Corporation and the public to know the real facts.—Yours etc.

REAL FACTS.

IMPERIAL INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN DELHI

Arrangements are now being made to hold an industrial exhibition in Delhi during the next cold weather extending for one month. The Exhibition will be complete representation of the manifold industrial activities of India, and the greatest care will be taken to produce a thorough display of the minor as well as the cottage industries of every Indian province.

It is worthy of note that the opening date of the Exhibition will coincide with the commencement of the coming session of the Princes' Chamber when a large number of Indian Chiefs and Princes will be present in Delhi. The Exhibition thus offers a great opportunity to the exhibitors whose wares will have a chance of being seen and patronised by the nobility of the land.

Any information concerning the exhibition is available from Mr. N. K. Sen Gupta, B.A., Secretary, Post Box 72, Delhi.

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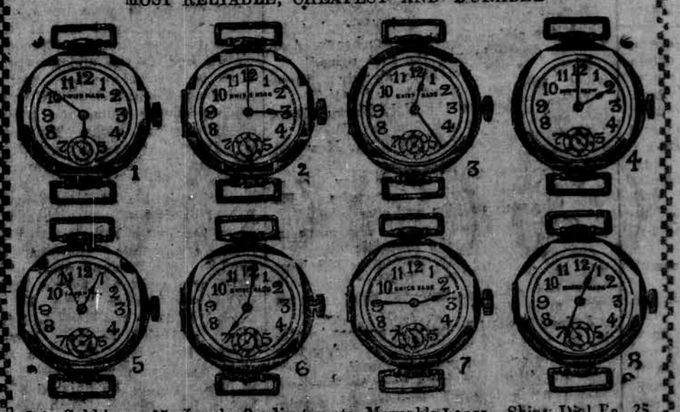

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RELIEF FOR BARODA MUSLIMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Surat-Rander Flood Relief Committee deputed Messrs. Haji Ahmed Bodat and Mohammed Arif Mulla to the different cities of Gujrat for distributing clothes and cash to the poor flood-striken Muslims. They visited Baroda on the 2nd inst. and distributed 21 bales of clothes and utensils. To tackle wiith the housing problem they spent a week here and going from house to house they prepared a list of (a) the poorest among the community who had no means to re-build their huts. The Central Relief Committee with its limited resources had given some building material to them but the help being inadequate, no further progress had been made. (b) such poor, respectable families whose patiently enduring faces, not tongues revealed their sufferings and who had not yet received any help.

The list with a sum of Rs. 3,500 has been handed over to Prof. Nawab Ali who as commenced the work of relief. H. F. the Dewan has kindly consented to give some help and Mr. S. K. Gurtu, the Chief engineer of Baroda with his Asst. Mr. A. Kazi is giving his expert advice and active support. It is expected that a large number of the sufferers will be able to get some sort of shelter before the approach of winter.—Yours etc.

M. HUSAIN,
Baroda: October 15.

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CHAPTER IX.
RITA'S RIVAL LOVERS.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himm, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himm returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. The following chapter explains the event leading up to the marriage of Rita with Jaffar.

After several weeks of careful nursing the two men became convalescent. Pantaloo said that he had known Rita before ner marriage—in fact, when they were both at school. She was married to Him, but he continued to love her. When she started on a tour she had asked him to accompany her. He was a contractor and possessed of fair means. He had promised to follow her which he did. As Rita suddenly broke off all correspondence with him he lost trace of her till they met at Jaffar's gathering. Rita's eyes fell upon him but she ignored him totally. His vanity was wounded. After the reception he asked Rita for a drive in the course of which she told him that she was living at Jaffar's and wo'ud be quite iwilling to see him if Pantaloo came to see her unobserved as she did not care to arouse the curiosity of her host. He had driven her back to her suite and was in her company when some one knocked at the door. It frightened him. He put out the light and adjourned into next suite, Rita said was vacant. As he lay there some one tried to open the door from outside. He lay quiet. Some moments later a figure entered the room through another door and questioned him his business there. He said he was a guest of the house and had stayed on for the night.

"But how did you get into the room?" asked the stranger.

"No one had the key except myself and the porter."

Pantaloo said he had found the room unlocked. The stranger thought it was alright, welcomed him and asked him to join in a drink. He did so. He probably drank not too wisely and began to tell tales. He said he wanted to see Rita. Imam asked him if he knew her to which he ejaculated. Rather Imam asked for details which the drunken Pantaloo freely gave even adding a detail or two which were wanting to coeplete his picture. Imam felt affronted. He challenged him to a duel. Pantaloo suggested their meeting Rita as an arbitrator to which Imam assented. Imam went and fetched Rita. He asked her if she knew Pantaloo. She denied having ever met him before the reception. She said that after the reception he asked her for the night's accommodation and considering him respectable she let him into Imam's suite of which she had the key which she kept for him. Imam was perfectly satisfied with Rita's explanation but Pantaloo was not. He was bellicose and Imam and he had a fight. They might have exchanged shots, but they did not remember. When Rita was questioned about these things she still denied everything beyond what she had already admitted. The case began to arouse public interest. Rita had not written to Himm for years. She was as good as dead to him—only she was not dead but very much alive. The news reached Himm's ears. After seven years Rita wrote to Himm that she had secretly married Jaffar. Himm thought that the day of his deliverance had at last come. He was a free man once more. He slept the sleep of the blessed.

CHAPTER X.

RITA MARRIES JAFFER

The day after the drunken brawl between Imam and Pantaloo Jaffar sent Sally to offer Jaffar's compliments and requested an interview. The relationship between Jaffar and Rita had already become one of diminishing conventionality but whenever Jaffar would bespeak her prolonged presence he would send her notice of his visit. It was 3 p.m. Rita had an engagement at 3-30 p.m. She could see Mr. Jaffar for a few minutes, but only for a few minutes.

Jaffar: "Rita, I have come to thank you for your excellent management of 'Id.'"

Rita: "You have thanked me already for it Mr. Jaffar. And, moreover, the thanks then as now are not well deserved."

Jaffar: "No. Mrs. Hamlin told me that you were the paragon of a woman for the management of large parties and my business compels me to entertain largely. Moreover, I am a religious man."

Rita: 'I see both."

Jaffar: "And I have to rely upon mercenaries."

Rita: "Yes, but we are all mercenaries at times."

Jaffar: (Drawing near) "No, no Rita, you do injustice to yourself. You are not a mercenary. What have I given you? Whereas you have given me your most precious time and company for nothing—for nothing. Yes. Allah (Only knows for nothing. And I am so obliged to you."

Rita smiled with becoming humility. It encouraged Mr. Jaffar improve his advantage with Rita.

Jaffar: "Rita, you know I am in love with you and by Allah I shall be a good husband to you. I wanted to celebrate the 'Id' by marrying you last night but the drunken brawl of those scoundrels prevented me from achieving my purpose. However, the festival lasts for three days and to-day is the second.

Rita: "This is so sudden, Mr. Jaffar. I have never thought about marriage. In fact, I do not know what marriage means.

Jaffar: You must know now. By Allah! marriage is—"

Rita: "A lottery."

Jaffar: "Yes, Rita, a lottery but in which the stakes at times are heavy. And I have drawn in you the first prize."

Rita: "But you have already three wives. Why do you want a fourth?"

Jaffar: "Because the Holy Koran allows it and I am a religious man."

Rita: "But I am a Christian. How can I marry you?"

Jaffar: "By Allah! it is very easy. I have Mullaji waiting downstairs. He will take your religion and give you mine in one moment and he will also make us man and wife at the same time."

"Rita: "But, Mr. Jaffar, as I have said it is so sudden. Neither you nor I have had sufficient time to think. Let us each more time."

Jaffar: No, Rita, no. I am passionately in love with you. I want a drawing-room wife and you must be one."

Rita: "But you have your brother and your nephew and I suppose other relations and your purdah wives. What will they all think of your marriage?"

Jaffar: "I don't care what they all think, Rita. I am going to marry you—not they."

Rita: "Yes, but haven't they all a voice in the matter? You must really consult them."

Jaffar: "Very well, I will consult them. I promise to do so. But you must marry me to-day—in fact, just now.

Rita protested but with each protest her opposition grew feebler. It was past 3.30 p.m. when Rita was to have met Mrs. Labnum, the aged widow of a retired civilian who had met Rita on the "Kohinoor". She had forgotten the appointment when her page boy announced a lady in the waiting room. Mr. Jaffar was greatly disconcerted at this intrusion but he could not dissuade Rita from meeting a pre-engagement. He told her to finish with the lady soon as the Mullaji was waiting downstairs."

Mrs. Labnum. "How do you do, Mrs. Himm? How are you?"

Rita: "I am A.1. How are you, Mrs. Labnum?"

Mrs. Labnum: "Well, at my age I am bound to be in indifferent health. But all things considered I am quite fit. How is Mr. Tomlins? Do you hear from him?"

Rita: "Occasionally. He is coming home again next week."

Mrs. Labnum: "Oh, you will be glad to meet him, I am sure. He is a fine fellow."

Rita: "Well, Mrs. Labnum, a question torments me. You have the advantage of ripe judgment."

Mrs. Labnum: "Well, I am sixty nine. I have seen a little of the world. What is it, Rita? Something seems to be worrying you."

Rita: "Yes, it is the eternal question of marriage."

Mrs. Labnum: "Oh, a fine question, Rita. A very fine question. Marriage is a fine thing. I am greatly interested in marriage. I have buried three husbands. Mrs. Himm, I ought to know something about it.

Rita: "Well, Mrs. Labnum, Mr. Jaffar wants me to marry him. So does his nephew and so does, I suppose Mr. Tomlins."

Mrs. Labnum: "Well, Rita, they are all fine men but you cannot marry them all. Whom do you wish to marry?

Rita: "Well, that is the question upon which I wish to consult you. As a matter of fact I don't know any of them.

Mrs. Labnum. "Well, Rita, it all depends Some women marry money, some prefer gaiety, others marry for love. The last are few but, of course, there will always be neurotic women who are silly that way."

Rita: "I should like to marry for all of them. I shall starve if my husband is poor—die if I am denied gaiety and feel eternally miserable if my husband did not love me."

Mrs. Labnum: "Love is an education, Rita. It grows by degrees. Therefore we must leave it out. As for gaiety it has to be purchased. The thing then is to marry money. If you have money you can purchase love at the chemists and gaiety at the draper's. But without money, Rita, without money death is preferable to life.

Rita: "Jaffar has money and so has Imam. But Tomlins is poor, yet I love him.

Mrs. Labnum: "You love a poor man? Rita, your mind must be diseased."

Rita: "Well, Tomlins is as you know s strapping strong man. And he 'is' a man."

Mrs. Labnum: "Rita dear, If I were you I would play for money."

Rita: "Even then there is some difficulty. There is Jaffar and there is Imam."

Mrs. Labnum: "Well, Imam is younger."

Rita: "And stronger—"

Mrs. Labnum: "Yes, and quite a nice looking boy. But then he may marry again whereas Jaffar can't."

Rita: "Oh, yes, he can. His law permits him to divorce any moment.

Mrs. Labnum: "For no reason whatever?"

Rita: "Yes, for no reason whatever."

Mrs. Labnum: But then he has to pay you your mohar."

Rita: "Of course, he has got to do that."

Mrs. Labnum: Then you are perfectly safe."

Rita: "But suppose I want to have him and he doesn't—if he is cruel to me."

Mrs. Labnum: "Then you can leave him I suppose."

Rita: "It seems a queer custom."

Mrs. Labnum: "I don't know. I think the Mahomedan marriage is the most advanced notion of marriage. It is a civil contract and may be dissolved as much."

Rita: "But what about the poor wife?"

Mrs. Labnum: "I knw of no hardship. I don't suppose it entails any hardship. She gets her dower and if she doesn't it is her look out to secure it."

Rita: "But it looks so queer this buying and selling sort of business."

Mrs. Labnum: "The finest painting looks a daub if viewed the wrong way."

"BOISTEROUS YOUNG WOMEN"

SIR EDMUND GOSSE ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"Young men and women of to-day are very different from those of my young days," said Sir Edmund Gosse who celebrated his 78th birthday recently. "The women of 21 is, of course, much more emancipated, and manages things for herself. She has a very great advantage over the girls of my youth, but I think there is danger sometimes that, in defending her liberties, she neglects the grace a little. But, on the whole, I think the women of to-day are a great advance on what their grand-mothers were. I wish, however, they were not quite so boisterous. As to the young men, I think they make up for the boisterousness of the girls by being so very gentle and gracious. It is rather amusing. Here, in Bournemouth, I find it a little difficult to distinguish who are the men and who the women—the only distinction seems to be the somewhat abbreviated skirt. The young man of to-day is much better behaved than when I was young. There is an absence of anything like brutality. That is why I find it so difficult to know where the authors of the mediocre type of novel of to-day find their types.

"There is for instance," he continued, "the strong young man who breaks up the furniture. I do not think he exists at all. Such ideas are mere conventionality, and show a complete want of observation. At the same time, I don't think it would be fair to say that the young man of to-day is less vigorous than he used to be. There is about him a feminity which is probably simply an affection, and not more than skin-deep."

UNIVERSITIES CRITICISED.

Sir Edmund had a word of criticism for the universities of to-day. "I have a feeling," he said, "that the centre of intellectual interest has passed away from the universities. I think there is a very great decline in pure literary interest at the universities, and that is very sad. It seems to have passed to the lower middle classes and to the upper working classes. I go to the universities now and again and I am astonished to find how little the under-graduate seems to know or care about standard books. There is an excessive interest, almost a marked interest, in the pure oddities of literature."

One of Sir Edmund's most precious memories is his life-long friendship with Robert Louis Stevenson, whom he first met when they were both boys. "He was the most enchanting creature that ever lived," Sir Edmund said. "His last letter was written to me, and in it he said a very curious thing. He said there seemed to be a precipice just in front of him, and that he saw himself falling down it while he saw me going quite slowly down the long decline of life. Before he finished the letter he had a fatal stroke. That was, I think, a very extraordinary prophecy."

THE WORLD'S WORST CITY.

PLACE OF BOOTLEGGERS AND SMUGGLERS.

A TOWN OF HUMAN VOLTAGE.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHICAGO.

"Chicago has been set down as the hooligan pacemaker of the world, and the huckster-capital of the vulgurest go-getters. Chicago worships the big idea and boasts of her human voltage", writes the foreign editor of the "Daily News" in the course of an interesting article

Chicago has earned the title of the World's Worst City.

She is the youngest of great metropolitan centres, for there was only an outpost fort 90 years ago where now three million people live, and the apologists for Chicago plead that her faults are the faults of youth. Appalling records of crime are attributed to undisciplined vitality, and civic corruption to the mis-directed enterprise of rancous cheapjacks in big offices, whose maxim is: "While there's politics there's hope."

The Chicago police make the underworld pay for the privilege of robbery, and a portion of this tribute goes to the expert grafters who manage elections.

Chicago is the geographical focal point of American development, and her rapid growth has carried her through the last fifty years with such wild impetus that, lacking historical tradition and the dignified restraint of age, she has been set down as the hooligan pacemaker of the world, and the huckster-capital of the vulgarest go-getters. Chicago worships the Big Idea and boasts of her human voltage.

The vaunted hustle may be an illusion of speed, the efficiency superficial, but the expansion is undeniable. When the river was crooked they made it straight, when it fouled their drinking water by flowing into Lake Michigan they dug their famous drainage canal and compelled it to run South into the Mississippi, and when the lake trespassed in Lincoln Park they drove it back with a sea wall of marble. Nothing checks the growth of this city, which has spread from the inland sea like a prairie fire.

A CITY OF CONTRASTS.

Chicago is a city of contrasts. If one mentions the brigandage and murder, carried on with high-powered motor cars and machine-guns by bootleggers and drug smugglers, who only a year ago held councils of war and parleyed with their enemies in the hotels, and if one cannot ignore the graft which makes the civic authorities and the police force the scorn of all who deplore the slaughter by violence of large numbers of Chicago citizens every week, it is only to emphasize the point that Chicago has her idealists who have proudly achieved redemptive features in a welter of vicious realities.

Chicago's moral ugliness is worse than her dirt, which is the smudge of toil, her lawlessness is beyond the disorder which is the litter of workshops. There is nothing aesthetic about the stockyards or the wheat pit, and the overhead railways are horrible, but Chicago has architecture which shall count unto her for saving grace, her magnificent parks and boulevard suburbs reveal vision, and her love of music breathes the finer sense of her jumble of races.

When I was there a few weeks ago I saw a man who had lashed himself to a flagpole on one of the skyscrapers hundreds of feet above the central square mile known as the Loop. He was doing it for a wager of I forget how many thousand dollars. He had been there a fortnight, and he stuck it three days more through sun and wind, thunder and lightning, while the Scandinavians, Germans, Poles, Italians, Greek and negroes, who help to make Chicago, gaped below.

But while hundreds gazed at this freak feat of endurance, thousands were bathing in the sunshine on the edge of the inland sea. The lake shore has endless bathing breaches, riding tracks, yachting stations, and a humming boulevard which runs for miles and miles towards Milwaukee. Here, away from the muck of the yards and the smoke and the turmoil of thirty railways, the Chicago millionaires are building their castles of Spain on a "gold coast."

That section of the lakeshore drive nearest to the shopping centre of the city is known as Michigan-avenue. At one end stands the Field Museum in white marble with a pillared front, the mediaeval towers of the University and the colonnades of the stately Stadium rising high in the sky. A line of precipices formed by the frontage of the banks allows the Temples of the dollar to cast their shadows on the waters of the lake.

The hotels are stupendous. To the north, the vista reaches its climax in two soaring towers—the graceful Gothic aspiration of the Tribune building and the Wrigley skyscraper, that concrete tribute of America's restless jaws to Chicago which is cunningly illuminated.

Like every other modern city, Chicago has traffic troubles. Her freight subway relieve the principal thorough-fares of a great deal of goods traffic, but there always seem to be too many people walking in the streets and too many passengers vehicles trying to make headway. Elaborate control contrivances are clumsily used by slouching, inefficient policemen, who look more tough than the notorious gunmen.

The parking problem has not been solved, as can well be imagined in a place where car thieves are counted by the hundred. But if you turn from the unlovely of the streets to the art institutes, libraries and beautiful churches, you are again startled by the city's contrasts, and it may be borne in upon you that Dwight L. Moody is still the patron saint of Chicago.

You will be told that ten of the university buildings, including the famous Women's Temple built by Frances Willard, were given by women, and that the civilizing influence of Jane Addams, the founder of Hull House, will receive attention from future historians.

LOVE OF MUSIC.

I have said that the love of music counts in the culture of this chaotic community. The Chicago orchestra has been famous since it was founded nearly 40 years back by Theodore Thomas, and the spacious Orchestra Hall was built by popular subscription, and not by millionaires. The symphony concerts are packed, but there is trouble now because the musicians are demanding an increase from the minimum rate at £16 a week to £20 a week. Their claim may be appreciated when it is understood that plasterers, the highest-paid men in the building trade, earn even more than this in Chicago.

Besides the concerts and a score of busy conservatoires, Chicago demands three months' grand opera in the winter, and runs a ten weeks' summer season in a pavilion open on all sides in Ravinia Park, when the singers are recruited from the Metropolitan, New York, or from Europe. The performances range from "The Magic Flute" to "Boris Goudonoff," the audience is from crowded tenements as well as pork-packers' mansions.

SNAKES OUTWITTED

Prevalence of snakes, scorpions and similar pests in Egypt has led farmers there to devise a novel method of safe sleeping during the hot summer months. They build huge round runs of baked mud outside their homes.

The urns are shaped with tapering bottoms and large rims, and at night the whole family can climb into them, quite confident that the slippery sides will keep snakes and other disturbers of their slumber as a safe distance.

THE ALLEGED VIRTUES OF SILENCE.

"For some obscure reason proverbial philosophy and reflective verse have combined to set silence on a pedestal," says a leader writer in the "Glasgow Herald."

"Silence is golden,' is a handy club with which to smite alike the indiscreet chatterer and the inconvenient interrupter of youthful years; 'still waters run deep' has given many a man a reputation for wisdom which he has maintained by the simple proces of not opening his mouth.

"Man's great gift is the spoken word; and every word, wise or foolish, is, to misquote Tennyson's "Ulysses," something saved 'from that eternal silence,' some message at least, however trivial, which reveals the speaker. Rightly regarded, the silence of men, when it is not empty, may be sinister and portentous. Even the silence of lovers may presage disaster, while almost all hates and most antipathies branch in silence into a hundred cancerous growths. A wordless quarrel is by far the deadliest; on the other hand, the olive branch of peace is most often tendered by the mouth.

"Nations have perished, religions come and gone, dynasties dattered past like the drift of autumnal leaves, and if it were not for their recorded word what were they? "Egypt's might is tumbled down,' wrote Mary Coleridge, and Greece, Troy, Rome and Venice.

" 'But the dreams their children dreamed,
Fleeting, insubstantial, vain,
Shadowy as the shadows seemed,
Airy nothing, as they deemed,
These remain.'

" 'These remain,' because in these they broke the silence of thought; remain, partly in art but chiefly in literature, which has the most enduring life, since more black ink can stay such inhumanity from the ravages of time as neither stone nor colour can. Build up your altars to Silence if you will, and in the process of a few centuries what will be their doom?"

STUDYING ABROAD.

New York Evening Post: The medieval student who wandered from university to university, regardless of political boundaries, or who went deliberately from one to another because of his desire to attend the lectures of some famous scholar is having a modern counterpart in the student who spends time in a foreign institution without aiming, as Americans who used to flock to Germany in large numbers aimed, at a dictor's degree.

Naturally enough, the tide of this educational movement has been from this country to Europe rather than in the reverse derection. An older world had more to offer than a newer. Recently, however, students have been coming from Europe here Funds of considerable size have been established to make this experience possible..... Fortunate is the student who has the opportunity provided by any one of these international arrangements.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.